

W. C. Johnson, 121 Fleet Street

# THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

## and Pictorial Times

No. 728.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860. { STAMPED, 6d.; { UNSTAMPED, 5d.

### NOTES ON ART.

At Florence a scheme is in contemplation for transforming the old "Crazza della Signoria" to a Pantheon for the great men of Italy. The proposed plan is to extend [the "Loggia d'Orgagna" (newly named in recent times the Loggia di Lanzi)] round three sides of the Arca della Piazza. Beneath the lofty arches are to be the statues of Italy's illustrious dead, and the internal walls of the gallery are to be adorned with a series of frescoes, representing the great events of Italian history, from the days of the Lombard League, down to the coronation of Victor Emmanuel, first King of Italy. In the centre of the Piazza will tower the statue of Dante on a lofty pedestal, adorned on three of its sides with bas-reliefs from *The Divine Comedy*, and on the fourth bearing the inscription: "Dante Alighieri l'Italia Unita, A.D. ccccx." The idea of extending the "Loggia d'Orgagna" and the Piazza is by no means new. When some I. applied to Michael Angelo for a plan of the buildings then in contemplation (and which eventually took the form of the structure known by the name of the "Uffizij") the great artist replied, that nothing better could be done than continue the "Loggia d'Orgagna" round the Piazza. The only obstacle which then prevented the execution of this scheme was its great cost.

The bust of General Sabine, lately presented to the Royal Society by Mr. Gussio, is the work of Joseph Durham, the sculptor.

The officers and crew of Her Majesty's ship *Annion* have erected a handsome monument, to the memory of their late captain, Sir William Peel, who died in India of a wound received during the Sepoy mutiny. The monument is erected on Southsea Common, Portsmouth, and is justly admired.

A sketching society is about to be established among the members of the Kensington Life Academy. The projected society will be on the plan of the well-known "Sketching Club," of which Sir E. B. Poynter, the Messrs. Chalon, Creswick, Stanfield, and others, were members. The "Etching Club" commenced its meetings for the season on Tuesday.

An improved specimen of street architecture has been erected in Bishopgate-street, near the Arch. The building, which is intended to be employed as offices, is constructed of yellow brick, and grey bricks, with stone dressings. The facade, with its varieties of surface, mouldings, carvings, and polished shavings, has a highly ornamental effect. It contains about thirty rooms, about forty feet frontage, and is about sixty feet high. The building has been designed by W. Wilkinson, of Oxford.

Mr. George Gilbert Scott has been elected a member of the Royal Academy, in the room of the late Sir Charles Barry.

The Spanish National Exhibition of the Fine Arts, now open at Madrid, comprises 333 works, consisting of paintings, engravings, and architectural designs, all by Spanish artists.

At Megara there was discovered, a few months

ago, a colossal torso, which appears to be part of a statue of Apollo. It is a remarkable work, pronounced by competent judges to belong to the best period of Greek art, in the time of Pericles. There is reason to believe that it may be a fragment of the statue of Apollo mentioned by Pausanias, who describes the temple of the god as having been situated on the hill near which this torso was found. Another curious remnant of antiquity has been dug up in the course of some excavations at Athens. It is a marble slab, with an inscription referring to the famous library of Ptolemais.

Preparations are being made at the "Musée d'Artillerie," in Paris, for the reception of a very curious collection of Chinese arms, which were found in the Taku Forts, and sent to Paris by General Montauban. They consist of muskets, sabres, bows, cross-bows, shields, &c.

The collection of pictures in the Crystal Palace has recently been enriched by several highly-

attractive works, among which may be mentioned Huisman's "Egyptians Visiting an Asylum," and "The Departure of Dutch Fishermen," by Henri Bouvre. The great picture by Professor Vogel, of Dresden, is now placed in an advantageous position. This picture, which is illustrative of the most striking and important scenes in Goethe's *Faust*, is divided into thirteen compartments. A companion picture by the same artist, illustrating Dante's great poem, is now in the Pitti Palace, at Florence.

A letter from Florence mentions the death of Carlo Marco, the celebrated landscape painter. He was sixty-seven years of age.

Albrecht, the wealthy court tailor of Schwerin, has recently sold his valuable collection of pictures, and they have been sent to Paris, much to the mortification of German amateurs. The collection comprised a valuable work by Arthur van der Neer, which sold for a very high price. There were also pictures by Vandyke, Teniers,

and other great masters. The old German school of painting was worthily represented in this collection by a well-preserved picture by Albert Durer.

Lieut. Porcher, R.N., and Lieut. Smith, R.E., left Valenta on Nov. 22, for Tripoli, in Her Majesty's paddle-wheel sloop *Scourge*. "From Tripoli," says the Malta Times, "these officers are to go to Cyrene, to examine certain ruins of high historical interest known to exist there, and I understand they are provided with all kinds of implements for excavating, a tent and other articles necessary for campaigning, also a photographic apparatus, which has been sent out to them by the Foreign-office, under whose auspices the expedition has been organised. Lieut. Porcher has been before engaged in labours of this kind, and Lieut. Smith was successfully engaged for two years with Mr. Newton on the ruins of Halicarnassus."

The Committee of the Architectural Museum are in possession of a valuable collection of casts from Hindu architecture and antiquities, sent to this country some months ago by Sir Bartle Frere. They cannot, however, be seen by the public, until the settlement of a disputed question now pending between the Committee and the Government.

It is stated that the late Alfred Chalon, R.A., left a will duly signed by himself, but not attested in the legal form. His natural heirs, it is added, have been sought for, but not found. Some time before his death he expressed a wish to leave to the nation a collection of his own drawings, together with many works of his deceased brother, on condition of a suitable gallery being built for them. Much to his disappointment, this offer was not accepted.

At the weekly meeting of the Society of Arts, held last Wednesday evening, Mr. George Cruikshank in the chair, Mr. H. C. Collins read a paper on "Electro-block Printing, as applied to Enlarging or Reducing any Printing Surface or Original Drawing." By this process, of which Mr. Collins is the inventor, the artist is simply required to make his sketch on transfer-paper, or in transfer-ink, or upon a grained metal plate, and a printing-block, in perfectly accurate facsimile, can be produced from it. It would appear that old engravings, old editions of books, can be thus reproduced at a very moderate cost, and accurate copies of photographs of passing events may be given in the columns of an illustrated newspaper.

Correspondence from France informs us that the iron-clad steam-ship *La Gloire* is now being tried against the *Algeiras*, one of the finest ships in the French navy; and as we are informed she has been at sea for five consecutive days, the rumour that she can carry only three days' coal must be unfounded. Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P., in the columns of the leading journal, complains that he was refused admittance on board *La Gloire*. He may console himself with the fact that he has been rowing in the same boat with the noble Secretary of the Admiralty, who, it is reported, was equally unfortunate in getting a peep at the wonderful ship during his late holiday tour.



COUNT CAMILLE CAVOUR.—(See Page 362.)

## LITERATURE.

Books, Publications, &c., for Review should be addressed to the Editor, 83, Fleet-street, London.

*The Wit and Wisdom of the Rev. Sydney Smith.* London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts.

THIS work presents us with a kind of supplement to the writings and memoirs of Sydney Smith already published, the editor having selected and compiled the most noteworthy passages in his conversations and in his printed works. It forms a volume that can be opened anywhere, and read through from beginning to end, or from end to beginning, at the pleasure of the reader, like those common-place books in which some authors have made a practice of jotting down thoughts, and fancies, and opinions. Still some attention has been given to the arrangement of these extracts, those which refer to one particular subject being carefully classed together, although they may have been selected from different articles or conversations; and this system makes the book less desultory, and divides it into portions of convenient length. Of course it will often happen that the reader meets with something already familiar to him, but these sparks of wit and lessons of wisdom constitute exactly the kind of literature that will bear reading twice, or much oftener. The quotations are dated, and one very quickly remarks the fact, that in many instances Sydney Smith was in advance of his time; that he points out certain truths which were not recognised as such by the majority of his contemporaries, but which in our days have gradually asserted themselves, and gained their rightful position: witness his remarks upon the education and employment of women, some of which condense into a few pithy sentences the wordy philosophy of 1860. And again, some of his sarcasms on the game-laws reach forward to an epoch still beyond us, and place the matter in the very simple and natural light in which few as yet can see it. So, too, his observations on toleration, written in 1808, might have been given as the seal of the great Emancipation Bill, passed exactly twenty years later; and the wisdom of a succeeding generation has halted slowly after his, and with great difficulty is overtaking it, in the matter of underpaid curates and overpaid bishops. We have at length got up to him on the subject of prison life and training, recognising the fact that, without great care and stringent rules, a gaol must become a school of crime, and its system one of instruction into advanced stages of vice; on the other hand, one feels greatly inclined to demur at his idea of what gaol discipline should be, as dimly shadowed forth on the top of page 175, and in some other places.

On the whole, we think that most readers will agree with us in thinking the time well-spent which has been given to the compilation of these orient pearls; not altogether strung at random, but made more valuable by being grouped together according to their nature. We extract one here and there, to give a better idea of the editor's system.

**ATTRACTION OF HANGING.**—A very curious circumstance took place in the kingdom of Denmark, in the middle of the last century, relative to the infliction of capital punishments upon malefactors. They were attended from the prison to the place of execution by priests, accompanied by a very numerous procession, singing psalms, &c., &c., which ended, a long discourse was addressed by the priest to the culprit, who was hung as soon as he had heard it. This spectacle, and all the pious cares bestowed upon the criminals, so far seduced the imaginations of the common people, that many of them committed murder purposely to enjoy such inestimable advantages, and the Government was positively obliged to make hanging dull as well as deadly, before it ceased to be an object of popular ambition.

**FEAR OF EDUCATING WOMEN.**—There is a very general notion, that if you once suffer a woman to eat of the tree of knowledge, the rest of the family will soon be reduced to the same kind of aerial and unsatisfactory diet.

**FORBIDDEN FRUIT.**—A Frenchwoman seems almost always to have wanted the flavour of prohibition as a necessary condiment to human life. The provided husband was rejected, and the forbidden husband introduced in an ambiguous light, through posters and secret partitions. The thing wanted was the wrong man, the gentleman without the ring—the master unsworn to at the altar—the person unconsecrated by priests.

*Temple Bar.* A London Magazine for Town and Country Readers. December. London: Temple Bar Office.

THAT particular department of literature represented by monthly serials would appear to be already very well filled, since, in addition to a

number of "old established" periodicals of this class, a new and very popular one has recently started into full life and vigour; here, however, we have another, ready to claim a place upon our library tables and cottage bookshelves; and we will venture to predict that if it does not find an opening it will make one, since the name of George Augustus Sala figures in large letters upon its lilac cover, if lilac be, for so many new colours, unknown to the rainbow, have risen up of late, that one is almost sure to be caught tripping, if one ventures to name them.

The story with which the magazine opens will develop itself much more, without doubt, in the next number. In this one the foundation-stone is laid, and the characters are introduced; but criticism is scarcely fair at so early a stage as this. The paper on Francis Bacon, founded upon Mr. Dixon's biography, seeks to disprove that list of crimes and perjuries charged against the "Father of Modern Science." History—even that portion of it which we class as modern—is so full of doubt and delusion, that it becomes us to be very careful in pronouncing a verdict on what has now lapsed into the dust of centuries, and after all our care, our verdict will very possibly be a wrong one. Still this particular case appears to be very fairly argued, and it is likely that it will be to the many, as, saith the author, "the eureka of a painful and perplexing problem."

The poetical contributions are numerous, and of fair average merit, and an article on "Criminal Lunatics," with another on "Circumstantial Evidence," give us the results of much thought and reading in a chatty and agreeable form. The magazine is large for its price, and filled with readable matter, but the best article in the present number is undoubtedly the one contributed by the editor, which the reader will not be long in finding out.

*The Poetical Works of George Crocker.* Chichester: Mason and Wilmhurst.

CONSIDERING the class in life of the author, these lyrics evince a good deal of polish and correctness; the introduction especially being really a good specimen of prose writing, and the sentiments are pure and religious throughout.

*A Pilgrimage to My Motherland.* By ROBERT CAMPBELL, one of the Commissioners of the Niger Valley Exploring Party. London: W. J. Johnson.

THIS little narrative is preceded by an introduction from the pen of Sir Culling E. Eardley, who recommends it to the attention of the public, hoping that its publication may be the means of eliciting further information. The object of the "Pilgrimage" may be briefly stated: Two gentlemen of colour, Professor Campbell and Dr. Delany, were last year authorised to visit Africa, the land of their forefathers, in order to obtain a knowledge of its condition and resources. This undertaking resulted in a movement which has lately taken place in America, the promoters of which are anxious that the coloured races should return in freedom to the land which naturally belongs to them, and which they left as slaves; especially that educated and enlightened persons of colour should take up their abode there, improve the resources of their country, and so give employment to its inhabitants.

This employment would principally be derived from the cultivation of cotton, the soil and climate being favourable, and the experiment of raising good cotton at a comparatively small expense having already been tried with great success. And Sir Culling E. Eardley argues, with a great deal of probability at least upon his side, that if by cheap African labour the price of cotton could be lowered, the system of slavery would by such means inevitably receive a death-blow, so that "African industry may yet be God's means for annihilating African servitude!"

The narrative is very interesting, containing many particulars little known to the public, these "African Cities" being so entirely secluded and hitherto so rarely visited, that very few descriptions of them and of their inhabitants have reached us. Here we find accounts of the various rude manufactures carried on by the natives, and of their religious ceremonies, laws and regulations. Here too we meet with graphic descriptions of the natural scenery of Africa, and of the great configurations to which it is liable. The result of the investigation appears to be very favourable

to the hopes of the travellers, and we heartily recommend this little book, which is published under the auspices of the African Aid Society, to the perusal of the many who take an interest in these subjects.

*Paradise and the Peri.* London: Day and Son. Among the gift-books of the season, the annual of the eminent lithographers, Messrs. Day and Son, always takes a foremost place. Last year's volume was a splendid specimen of pictorial taste and beauty; and the present is in no sense inferior to its predecessors. The subject is well chosen, affording ample scope for gorgeous illustration, and will, if we mistake not, be found on many a drawing-room table as soon as its merits are known.

## AUTHENTICATED GHOST STORIES.

By ARIEL THORN.

THE present is not a credulous age; if we except a tendency to run wild after locomotive tables and riotously-disposed arm-chairs, we may safely call it a cold, practical, investigating period. The general prevalence of education among all classes, accounts in part for this; phenomena which terrified our grandmothers are traced to their natural causes, myths which loomed darkly at them out of the regions of superstition, are now generally understood to be myths; they linger still in a few dark corners, but the light of reason and of common sense threatens every moment to break upon and shine through them. They are "going, going, going"—not quite "gone."

But every medal has its reverse, and every question has its other side. Superstition has some kind of bastard affinity to Faith, and the triumphant tide of realism, which occasionally threatens to merge into materialism, is slightly checked now and then by a whisper from the other world, borne along upon the breath of rumour, or circulated by means of the public press. It is only very slightly checked by such means as these, for there has arisen among us a class of persons, so strong in their scepticism, that if they were absolutely to encounter a ghost, and be addressed by it, they would attribute the incident to some disordered state of their nerves, some spectral delusion, or some derangement of the digestive organs, consequent upon yesterday's dinner, or this morning's breakfast. To such as these "I speak as a fool," as saith St. Paul, and they may just as well not trouble themselves to read what they will only laugh at. But to others, not quite so strongly wedded to one particular mode of thinking, seeing is still, to some extent at least, believing, just as it used to be in the good old times, before the evidence of our natural senses had begun to be called in question, before nerves were invented, or optical delusions found out.

For the benefit of such inquiring and impartial observers, I have collected a few facts, vouched for by persons of respectability and integrity, and tending to support the opinion which still lingers in a few minds, that some connexion between the outward and visible world, and that dimly guessed-at region, so sternly guarded by Death and Mystery, may in certain cases, and under certain conditions, be possible. I do not profess myself to authenticate the following story; "I tell the tale as 'twas told to me," only altering the names, some of the individuals concerned being still living, and indeed still young.

In the beginning of the present century, and in one of our central and rather northern counties, before the Midland Railway had connected it so closely with London, and while a three days' journey yet intervened between its boundaries and the metropolis, there lived in a quiet little village two maiden sisters, advanced in years, and known to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood as Mistress Agnes and Mistress Dorothy Payne. For these old ladies claimed to be of gentle blood, and it was more than whispered among the neighbours that if a missing certificate of marriage could be discovered, their place of abode would be, not the poor little tumble-down tenement they inhabited, but the grand old Elizabethan mansion in which the squire's family had resided through many past generations. However that might be, the sisters were too wise to plume themselves upon a fact which, if it were a fact, must be a bare and barren one to them and theirs, and they laboured contentedly and industriously at the avocation on which they

were dependent for their daily bread, that of embroidering the backs of woven gloves with many pretty devices. But this employment only furnished them with the means of subsistence, leaving nothing over to meet the exigencies of a rainy day, and there came a time when the winter of life, advancing slowly but surely, made them aware that the power of eye-sight, needed for such delicate work, was undoubtedly upon the wane, and could not be expected to last very much longer.

Then it was that the sisters consulted together on the best means of keeping the wolf from the door, and of living, as they had lived hitherto, respectably and with a tolerable degree of comfort, the circumstance hinted at above being just alluded to, and nothing more; for if the squire himself chose to pass over in utter silence the fact of their relationship (and it was an undoubted fact, marriage or no marriage), they were not the kind of persons to obtrude it upon his notice.

"Dorothy," said Mistress Agnes, after a pause, "there's the picture."

"Yes," her sister answered, "there's the picture; certainly; but what then?"

Now this picture was a very large and handsome painting on glass, representing the Baptism of Christ, and every separate figure being of the full size of life. It had been their mother's, and had indeed been an heirloom in her family for many generations, and they valued it even more on that account than for its intrinsic worth and beauty. It was kept in an upper room, reverently dedicated to this especial purpose, for the great size of the picture, as well as the fragile nature of the material, caused it to take up some considerable space in that small house.

"There's the picture, certainly," said the old lady again; "but what then?" For she knew that nothing short of absolute want would ever make her sister dream of selling this most valued of all their possessions. The first speaker proceeded to explain. The parish church of the little village in which they lived was one of unusual beauty and great age; the village itself, too, was famed for certain historical relics and associations, so that in the course of the year a great number of strangers visited it from different parts of the country. If the sisters could bring themselves to make an exhibition of their treasured picture, to have it fixed in a suitable place, and to make a certain charge—even a very small one—to the many who would like to look at it, the proceeds might possibly be sufficient for their maintenance, even should their present means of support fail them altogether. The plan required a great deal of thinking and talking over, like all new ideas in the brains of such persons as these (and, by the way, how very strange and out of its element a new idea must feel in some persons' heads); but at last it was fully agreed upon, and all the preliminaries were satisfactorily arranged.

(To be continued.)

## COUNT CAVOUR.

(See First Page.)

Our readers will be interested in looking at the portrait of Count Cavour, whose position, with regard to the affairs of the Continent, has been, and is, such an important one. Nearly ten years have now elapsed since he became the principal councillor of his Sovereign, and during this time his efforts have been directed to the improvement of finance and to the maintenance of independence and national prosperity.

We all know how much he has been blamed of late, and how the concession of Nice and Savoy has called down reproaches upon his head from many politicians, even in this country; but even now the event has in some measure justified his policy, and from the ruins of an ancient tyranny a remodelled and regenerated Italy is rising up before our eyes. Any one who looks at the portrait can see in the broad expanse of forehead the sign of large intelligence and intellectuality, and in the firm lines of the mouth an unusual power of decision, softened by the general benevolence of the expression.

The late Admiral Sir Charles Napier was in the habit of asserting that the steam block-ships, Edinburgh, Hastings, Blenheim, &c., were useless as men-of-war; and it would appear that he was not singular in entertaining such an opinion, for we hear that a plan has been submitted to the Admiralty which it is proposed to iron-plate these ships.





## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. J. N.—The cycle of the sun consists of twenty-eight years; that of the moon is nineteen.

MISS G.—(Canterbury).—The Association for the Sale of Ladies' Fancy Work is at 16, Berners-street, Oxford-street. We are sorry that the question came too late for answer last week.

AN INVALID.—It has been proved by chemical experiments that the liquors which contain the least acid are whiskey and Geneva, then rum, brandy, ale, and porter, and that all wines are more acid than malt liquors.

MAGGY.—We presume that the following explanatory derivation of the word "crumdegon" may be accepted. It is supposed to have sprung from a corrupt pronunciation of the French *cœur méchant*, narrow-hearted, surly, and niggardly.

A BRIDE ELECT.—We regret to say that it is out of our power to comply with this request, as we know of no mode in which knitting can be cut without dropping. Articles may be purchased in woven knitting that may, we hope, answer the purpose.

LETITIA.—The Great Turk, as the insignia of his rank, bears over his arms a turban, enriched with pearls and diamonds, under two coronets; the first of these diamonds is made with pyramidal points, heightened up with large pearls, and the uppermost is surrounded with crescents.

MISS H.—There is considerable confusion at present existing on the subject of the colours named the Salferrino and the Magenta. The shops and warehouses are continually sending colours different to those intended, so that, to prevent mistakes, it would be advisable to forward a pattern of the colour required.

BRANDON.—There is only one town in the Island of Madeira: one lofty mountain occupies the greater part of the island, and the climate is always mild throughout the entire year. All the varieties of tropical fruits and flowers flourish, especially the grape, which has gained so great a celebrity for the wine which bears the name of the island.

LADY MARIA.—The diamond and the pearl can be only artificially imitated by the manufacturer, but the ruby has really been made in the laboratory of the chemist, at least, so far as to produce crystals having the same form, hardness, colour, specific gravity, composition and effect on light as the real ruby, and to appear identical with the same.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—The best way of keeping apples through the winter is to place them on shelves singly, but laid on thoroughly dry fern leaves; if these cannot be obtained, good straw may be substituted. Much depends upon the time they are gathered, as they should not be too ripe. There should never be a fire near them. Another important point is to keep them in the dark.

THE BUSY BEE.—The articles enumerated are now manufactured at so cheap a rate in woven knitting, that it is not advisable to occupy the space that would be necessary for their description, to the exclusion of those elegant productions for which our limits are set apart. We hope to be more fortunate in having it in our power to fulfil the next request of our correspondent.

A CONSTANT READER.—The readiest way, perhaps, would be to offer the paintings to a picture-dealer. There are, however, public exhibitions—as those at Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, and other places, and also the winter exhibition of the British Institution, in Pall Mall, where pictures are sent for sale. But though accepted and hung, it does not necessarily follow that they will find a purchaser, though they have a fair chance of sale.

ELLA.—In Switzerland the married and single women are distinguishable by the different arrangements in the fashion of their hair. Those who are unfettered by the restrictions of matrimonial laws wear their beautiful and luxuriant hair at its full length behind, ornamented with coloured ribbons; those who have surrendered their liberty are expected to lay aside such vanities, and to wear it twisted round the head, and fastened with silver pins.

NOQUIER.—It is a rule of courtesy that the lady having a title does not lose it by marrying an untitled gentleman. In the case you mention, if the title be kept, the name must also remain unchanged; and we believe precedents may be adduced in support of that observance. We speak here merely in reference to the custom established by courtesy. Its *legality*, should there arise any reason to question it, must be decided by another authority than ours.

THE HUNT.—The difference between the people of England and those of the United States is simply this: John Bull has a prejudice against novelty; Brother Jonathan has a prejudice equally strong in favour of it. The English adhere to tradition in trade, manners, customs, professions, humours; our Brother Jonathan urges onward and despises traditions of every sort as a sort of working back. The future must decide which country takes the right road for ensuring progression and prosperity.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, FOR THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER.

## PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

|                   |        |          |
|-------------------|--------|----------|
| For Twelve Months | ... .. | 26s. 0d. |
| „ Six Months      | ... .. | 13s. 0d. |
| „ Three Months    | ... .. | 6s. 6d.  |
| Single Copy       | ... .. | 6d.      |

Post-office Orders payable to Mr. WILLIAM JOHN JOHNSON, 83, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

## CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, at PARKINS and GOTTOS, consisting of Writing Cases, Drawing Cases, Bags, Hickeys, Inkstands, Work-boxes, Desks, Pearl, Papier-Mache, and Tortoise-shell Goods, Bibles, Prayer-books, and Church Services, &amp;c.

24 and 25, OXFORD-STREET.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

## THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

AND

## Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860.

## DEATH IN HIGH PLACES.

THE King of Terrors is no respecter of persons. It is true that want and neglect lay the foundation of a terribly long list of diseases, which are therefore prevalent among the very poor, and which lead to a great increase of mortality in their ranks; but sooner or later the grim messenger knocks at every door, and all the resources of wealth and science are powerless to stay his hand. We must all die. It is the first lesson that little children learn, when they begin to puzzle out the mysteries of life, and to ask those questions that their elders sometimes find so hard to answer. We have known the truth so long, that it becomes a truism, for we may become so familiarised with a phrase, and even with an idea, that to us it loses its vitality and significance; only at times it will assert itself, and shake off the encumbering verbiage to which our ears had grown dull, and stand up straight before us, not now a truism, but a truth.

It is generally at some time of trial and suffering that this particular truism thus changes its aspect to our minds, when life, like the Sphinx of old, has yielded up its great secret, its most sorrowful one. But it is also true that every now and then warning voices reach us—voices that do not touch us closely, like personal grief, but that still remind us strongly of our mortality; we hear them when some familiar name, associated more or less in our minds with recollections of one kind or another, is spoken of as the name of some one who has left this world, and who will be seen among us no more.

Of late an unusual number of deaths have occurred among persons who, from their rank and position, are in some sense known to us, even though we may never have seen their faces. We have thought of them as of individuals, known something of their movements and personal history; unconsciously, perhaps, we may have formed some idea of them, or else portraits and engravings may have made us familiar with their features. Death has entered into the palace of an Emperor—that grand Winter Palace, defended by so many guards, and deemed hitherto impregnable to all assaults—and when he quitted it he was not alone, for he led forth the soul of one who had been an empress on this earth, but she left it bare and unattended, like the poorest serf in the land. Death has sent a thrill of fear and sorrow through another palace home; and he stands waiting at the door of a third, repulsed perhaps for a season, but sure to enter it at last. Death has struck down our Baltic Admiral, and called away the hero of the Basque Roads, whose deeds of valour had made us place his name above those of Raleigh and Drake. Death has entered two dual homes, and called away the head from each, and a few words of comment in the newspapers have recorded these facts; and many similar ones, during the last few weeks, and then the gap has closed, and, except in some few loving hearts (for empresses and dukes can be loved, just as common people are), their names are well-nigh forgotten. Pomp and show follow them as far as possible—to the grave's edge, but no further; all earthly distinctions are left on this side of eter-

nity, and cannot pass the boundary-line. And while we trace the footsteps of the great Reaper, who thus gathers the ripe and golden grain, "and the flowers that lie between," we are reminded of something more than the bare fact of our own mortality; we remember that the time remaining to us for enjoyment, for good deeds, and for the charities of life, may be short, even comparatively speaking, and that it is better to use it accordingly; for surely that order of monks which prescribes gloom and seclusion to its members, on account of the shortness of life, must be quite in the wrong, and should draw exactly an opposite moral from the circumstance.

## ABOUT OLD CHINA.

Has it ever occurred to our readers to wonder in what consists the value of the old china so religiously hoarded by housewives, and so eagerly purchased by amateurs? In some instances the shape of the jars, cups, and other articles may be pretty, though scarcely equal to the ware displayed in the windows of our city shops, and the material may be clear and white; but we hereby solemnly protest that these instances are the exceptions, and that for the most part old china is as hideous as old Indian idols; perhaps it is valued as they are, for the sake of its ugliness.

Treasured in cedar cabinets, and stored upon the shelves of the antiquarian, we find these precious relics, consisting of the most useless and inconvenient jugs and jars and handleless cups that it is possible for human ingenuity to devise, made of a material once white, but fallen into the sere and yellow leaf, grim with age, and marked with a network of small scratches, the scars of numberless slight wounds sustained in that battle of life that has been to them of such very long duration. Then the pictures upon them, which are not pictures at all, but hideous caricatures of a humanity already distorted well nigh past recognition (Chinese humanity we mean), are absolutely admired by a number of persons whose perverted tastes would pass carelessly over our Crystal Palace china-courts; dreadful little men with heads that culminate in a frightful peak, and eyes that persist in slanting up sideways; hideous little women in short petticoats, and baggy under-garments filled round clumsy shoes, perform uncouth antics by the side of houses that stand upon nothing in particular, and trees that float in the air, with a marked contempt for the Newtonian philosophy. What on earth is there to admire in these? The colours? Well, to be sure, they are gaudy enough; the reds and blues fairly stare you out of countenance, and the greens and yellows outdo the rainbow itself; but these colours are laid on without the smallest regard to taste or to nature.

And they tell us that this particular species of ware cannot now be manufactured. What a blessing that is, for surely these superannuated relics cannot for ever withstand the gnawing tooth of time; and every succeeding generation will be called upon to admire fewer and fewer of them. But if you really care to see what nineteenth century industry can do in the china line, a walk through the Ceramic Court of the Crystal Palace will supply the information, and give you something really to admire. Dainty vases, the swelling outlines of which gradually taper away, and then bud out again into the prettiest of lips; slender, snow-white, flower-stands, each with a pale green serpent gracefully winding round it; delicate groups of flowers in the same semi-transparent material, dreadfully fragile, but so pretty and so faithful to nature, that one's eye continues to linger upon them, even in the midst of that glittering maze; toilette-bottles and glasses of glowing crimson, overlaid with arabesques of white china, like ice shining through snow; here perhaps a wreath of holly on a dessert service, that looks as if the berries were alive, and as if the leaves would prick; there an exquisite mosaic-work of some small and subtle pattern, in which the simplest design is made to produce the very prettiest effect. These things, and several hundreds of similar ones, surround you on every side, realising the descriptions you revelled in long ago, of the fittings up of some gorgeous palace in the "Arabian Nights." And if, after all, you can come away, and pore over your great aunt's collection of ancient china, and prefer the old to the new, we decline counselling you any more, and dismiss you as incurable.

## WEEKLY RESUME.

One result of the rapid and universal diffusion of intelligence characteristic of the age in which we live, is the utter impossibility of Royal and other celebrated personages, preserving the *incognito* to so common in days of yore. It may, indeed, still be worn sometimes in rural districts. Thus we heard the other day of King Victor Emmanuel having performed for a farmer, at his request, the friendly service of shooting a fox which robbed the good man's hen-roost, and duly accepting the sum which had been fixed beforehand as payment for the successful exercise of his skill. Even the farmer, however, soon learned the quality of the Royal rifleman. Among urban populations such mistakes are little likely to occur now-a-days. As it was with the Prince of Wales in the United States, so it is with the Empress of the French in our own country. The people are, very naturally, not content with regarding as an ordinary member of the nobility one whom they know to be of Imperial rank. Why should they put up with a baron or a countess, when they have only to tell the truth and they may hail a prince or an empress? Probably to most of those who, in both cases, heartily vociferated their welcome, the sight of so illustrious a guest was likely to occur only once in their lives. It was very natural that they should make the most of it, and as in other matters, individual inclination has been fraught with the most beneficial results to society. The warmth of the reception accorded to the Empress Eugénie has been highly appreciated on the other side of the Channel, and an article appears on the subject in the official organ of the French Government, which remarks that the "sympathetic demonstrations" towards the Empress, on the part of the English people, cannot but draw closer the ties which bind the two nations. Though the Imperial lady's visit to Windsor, which took place last Tuesday, lasted but two hours, there will be a wide-spread feeling of satisfaction in this country that the consort of Napoleon III. does not leave our shores without having had an interview with the Queen. We regret to find it stated, that though in apparently tolerable health, the Empress is spoken of as having a care-worn look, and that even her smile has a pensive expression.

Mr. Bright has been winning the applause of his Birmingham friends by a speech in that town, on the laws which regulate the hereditary transmission of land. Whatever may be thought of his opinions—and we should suppose that upon some of these even the gentlemen who usually go into the same lobby with him in the House of Commons might be found to differ—some of his facts will command general attention. Everybody knows that the artisans of Birmingham are a thriving race, but that of the society, in that town, for the purchase of land, comprising 8,000 or 9,000 members, ninety-five per cent should be *bona fide* working-men, will surprise even those who knew that they were generally well paid and often of prudent and saving habits. The Freehold Land Societies of the country generally, however, cannot all be considered as comprising a membership of the same political sentiments as Mr. Bright. In London, at all events, one well-known institution exists of a very different character.

According to an interesting narrative given by the Paris correspondent of the leading journal, the recent alteration in the French Constitution was a véritable coup d'état, even as regards the Ministers. Even the Emperor's most intimate advisers—one excepted—knew nothing of his intended decree until it was actually read aloud by him at the Council of Ministers. The favoured Minister was Count Walewski, the new President of the Council of State, whose co-operation being necessary, he was partially informed of what steps his Imperial master was about to take before the rest of his colleagues. There was a discussion, but, of course, the decision had been taken beforehand. From the views expressed by the Emperor, and his answers to certain questions, it would seem that he really intends to have "responsible Ministers," although he dislikes that particular phrase.

Sir Charles Trevelyan's strange proceedings at Bombay have borne their natural fruit, and we learn that disturbances are so imminent, that all business there has been suspended.

## LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1.—Cap trimmed with mauve-colour ribbon. The front consists of a frill of lace and bows of ribbon on each side. The crown is formed of white tulle; it is without stiffening, and is covered with a fanchon of black lace, which is attached to the front of the cap under a pinked ruche of ribbon with a bow in the centre. The fanchon is fastened to the crown by four gold pins connected together by small gold chains. A frill of black lace at the back is disposed in the form of a curtain.

Fig. 2. (*Marie Stuart Cap*).—The crown is soft and covered by a circular piece, formed of needlework insertion and guipure lace. The trimming consists of a bow of Solferino ribbon placed on the top, a triple ruche of the same ribbon at the sides, and a row of guipure passing round the back, and terminating under the upper part of the ruche on each side.

Fig. 3.—This cap is composed of alternate rows of needlework and Valenciennes insertion disposed longitudinally. The border consists of two frills of muslin edged with Valenciennes, and looped up behind at the nape of the neck. On the top of the cap there is a rosette formed of Valenciennes.

Fig. 4. (*Baby's Robe*).—At the lower part of the skirt there is one broad flounce, and above it three narrow ones, scalloped at the edge. Above this trimming is a tablier composed of frills scalloped at the edge, and bouillonnées, the latter being divided into two equal portions by a small scalloped ruche. A band ornamented with a waved row of needlework insertion, and two lingerie buttons in each of the waves, passes up the centre of the tablier. A trimming similar to the tablier ornaments the front of the corsage. The sleeves consist of puffs trimmed with frills. A small scalloped ruche heads the trimming on the edge of the dress at the back, and terminates on each side where the tablier begins. A ceinture, with long, flowing ends, tied on one side, completes the dress.

Fig. 5.—Collar trimmed with narrow frills of muslin, hemmed at the edge, and extremely full. This trimming is formed into separate parts by "pattes" or strips of black velvet, rounded at the ends, and passing up the collar at right angles with the frills. In the centre there is a rosette formed of loops of black velvet.

Fig. 6.—This sleeve corresponds with the collar just described, being formed of frills of muslin and pattes of black velvet. It is fastened on a wristband wide enough to pass over the hand, and is trimmed with a small rosette of black velvet.

Fig. 7.—Louis Treize collar, composed of upright rows of guipure insertion and rows of Brussels tulle, disposed alternately. The rows of Brussels tulle are ornamented with flowers in needlework appliqué. The collar is trimmed at the edge with a deep row of guipure.

Fig. 8.—Cuff matching the collar portrayed in Fig. 7.

Figs. 9 and 10.—Collar and under-sleeve, composed of squares of white muslin, with appliqué of flowers in needlework. The squares are separated one from the other by rows of needlework insertion. The trimming consists of two rows of Valenciennes. In front of the collar, and on one side of the sleeve, there is a rosette with two ends; the rosette is composed of Valenciennes, and the ends are formed of worked muslin, edged with Valenciennes.

Figs. 11 and 12.—Collar of a plain style, with under-sleeve to match. They are made of white muslin, and trimmed with narrow frills of worked muslin, edged with a row of hem-stitch.

close-fitting at the waist as the other. The "Paletot Russe" is long, and is made both in velvet and in cloth. Those made of velvet usually have a pelerine descending low in front. In cloth, they frequently have a trimming consisting of a narrow band of astracan. Several of the newest velvet pardessus have wide sleeves with revers trimmed with buttons. Cloaks of velvet cloth require to be simply made. They may be edged with satin of some dark colour, and trimmed with buttons to correspond. A very pretty cloth cloak has been trimmed with soutache.

Dresses of moiré antique, and various kinds of rich silk, have just been completed, and are intended to be

## EXETER HALL.

The performance of Handel's *Solomon* commenced the winter Oratorio Season of the Sacred Harmonic Society. Though *Solomon* was composed at the time when the great master's powers were beginning to decline, yet it bears even in its weakest parts the impress of his powerful genius. Many of the choruses reach the highest point of grandeur, and they are sung in admirable style by the Members of the Sacred Harmonic Society. All elicited more or less applause; but two of them, the epithalamium in Part I. and the martial ebullition in Part III., roused the audience to a pitch of enthusiasm. Madame Sainton-

Dolby sang the part of Solomon in a style of excellence which certainly has never been attained by any other singer of our time. The soprano parts were distributed between Madame Lemmens Sherrington and Miss Banks. Mr. Lewis Thomas rendered full justice to the music assigned to the bass voice, and the recitations and airs for the tenor were assigned to Mr. Montem Smith. The powerful and efficient band was conducted by Mr. Costa with his accustomed skill.

## THE MYSTERIOUS LAMP.

At a distance from the earth which it is utterly impossible to convey any idea of, there is another globe; and if the optical and astronomical calculations be correct, the sun which lights and warms that globe (for it has a particular sun of its own) gives days of different colours. There are green days, red days, blue days, yellow days, corresponding to Sir Isaac Newton's seven prismatic colours. Now, all objects visible on these several days will of course vary according to the particular colour. The yellow day, from our experience of this colour, must be the most dreary and miserable; for though yellow is all very well in its way, mixed up with other colours, helping, like a thunder-cloud, to enhance the beauty of the distant sky, yet, when everything is yellow, then we discover its peculiar effect on our visual organs. A simple and inexpensive experiment, and one that is often shown at the Colosseum and Polytechnic Institution, illustrates the effect of a yellow day. Spirits of wine poured on a teaspoonful of common salt in a vial, well shaken and then put either on to lamp-cotton or tow, and ignited, will burn with a peculiar-coloured flame, giving out purely yellow rays. This mysterious effect changes the appearance of all earthly objects. Coral lips become of a livid hue; rosy cheeks turn ghastly pale; red cap ribbons become

black; in fact, everything appears different to what it does by the white light that we are familiar with; and of all things the human face undergoes the greatest change. Very young children should not be shown this experiment; for though there will be laughing lips and dazzling eyes, yet they are of such an unearthly colour, that old friends appear with new faces, and a child would scarcely know its own mamma.—*Piessé's Laboratory of Chemical Wonders.*



Fig. 13.—Cap composed of two fanchons of tulle-de-soie, embroidered with white. It is trimmed in front with a quilling of blonde, intermingled with loops of ribbon. On the top there is a bow of the same ribbon.

## OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

Paletots of the form called the "Paletot Russe" are among the prettiest now worn. This form of paletot occupies a medium place between that of the usual form and the basquine—that is to say, it is neither so wide at the upper part as the one, nor so

worn in the carriage. One consists of broché silk, and the dress has no trimming or ornament of any kind excepting a beautifully embroidered ceinture, and a bow at the top of the corsage in front of the throat. A cloak of black velvet, trimmed with guipure, is worn with the dress, and the bonnet, composed of black lace and lilac velvet, is trimmed with feathers.

Mrs. Gladstone left town on Wednesday for Harwarden Castle, Cheshire.



## The Christmas Gift.

## A TALE FOR WINTER EVENINGS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE GITANA,"  
"LAURA HARFORD," ETC.

## CHAPTER III.—THE LANGHAMS AT HOME.

The month was September; the time was late in the afternoon, verging on the confines of evening; a general commotion and turning upside-down of ordinary arrangements prevailed in the desirable family mansion, for Mr. Langham was going to give a dinner-party, and the hour was drawing near.

That inversion of the usual domestic arrangements, to which I have alluded, began in a mild form in the topmost story, assumed a more decided aspect on the middle floor, raged in the principal downstairs rooms, and attained the utmost pitch of fury in the kitchen. In the topmost rooms, for instance, an unusual amount of those heterogeneous articles, comprehended under the term "litter," had been hastily gathered together and pushed out of sight, while the bedrooms on the floor below them presented the phenomenon of wax candles upon every toilet table, and of bouquets on every chimney-piece. In the drawing-room a most astonishing change of surface had taken place, for this room, in a general way, was not used at all, and scarcely entered, except to be dusted and swept. A broad expanse of brown holland usually met the eye as one glanced down its length, for it was a very long room in proportion to its width; the carpet was covered over with brown holland, and brown holland sofas and chairs rested upon it; tables and ottomans were all clad in the same sober livery; even the bell-pulls were enclosed in brown holland cases. But the room now had an aspect of having had its pinafore removed, and of rejoicing in its holiday array; and a blaze of red velvet burst upon the beholder, in place of the plain and unpretending tint that had extinguished the underlying splendours. Somehow the room looked a good deal like Mrs. Langham, as if it must have been related to her in some way, for she, too, had put off the large linen apron and sleeves in which she generally bustled about her daily avocations, and had adorned herself much in the same way that she had adorned her room, sparing no expense, and choosing the most brilliant colours and the most substantial material. Although it was not at all cold, a fire had been lighted in the drawing-room; and not altogether needlessly, for the slight dampness generally observable in an unused room hung about its atmosphere, and Mrs. Langham, with a few knowing touches, poked the sulky coals into a cheerful blaze, not using the cut and polished fire-irons for this purpose—they were for show, not for use—but producing from behind the coal-box their working partner, a short and stout black poker. Then she settled herself in a capacious arm-chair, whose proportions suited her own, and consulted a large gold watch that hung at her side, saying, half aloud, as she did so, "Six o'clock, and neither of them downstairs!"

And lo! one of the objects of her solicitude appeared upon the threshold in the shape of her daughter Ellen, verifying the ancient proverb which affirms that if we speak of a certain sable individual, we shall see his horns, or, as the French render it, if we speak of the wolf, we shall see his tail. Very inappropriate smiles were these to apply to Ellen Langham; and so most of my readers would have thought, if they could have seen her that evening. I cannot tell them what she wore, for it was a peculiarity of Ellen's, that one never knew what she had on; perhaps she unconsciously drew away one's attention from her dress to herself; perhaps the good taste, that was one of her instincts, made her so suit her apparel "to the law of her own beauty," that one thought of it as of the bloom on the butterfly's wing, as a part of the wearer not to be separately discussed. However this may be, there she stood, looking for a moment at the new and striking appearance of the room, and then walking up to the fireplace, she knelt down upon the earth beside her mother. When you saw the two together, you were aware of a certain likeness between them; there was the same expression of kindness and good-nature on the mouth, the same short and dimpled chin, the same dubious and not-to-be-classified nose, yet it never struck you that Mrs. Langham could have

been in her youth such an one as her daughter, or that Ellen could ever develop into a duplicate of her mother. I think the solution of the mystery might be found in a certain degree of refinement inherent in Ellen's nature, and lacked by her mother, with all her kindness and goodness of heart. I don't know where Ellen could have got it from—scarcely from old Langham, you would have said, if you could have seen him descending the staircase ten minutes afterwards, resplendent in shirt-frill and watch-chain, and with an appearance of extreme shininess about the face and head, as if a French Polisher had put the finishing touch to his toilet. He was known in the city and among his business associates as a "good" man, one whose word was equal to his bond, and whose watch kept railway time—not a hard man either, or too ready to take advantage of his customers, but one who, on the contrary, appreciated the business value of fairness and liberality. He was, perhaps, a little too conscious of the grand fact that he had been "the architect of his own fortunes," not that he would ever have used so highly figurative an expression; his weakness was, not shame of the blue apron, but a slight tendency to make a flag of it, and to flourish the same in your face on every available opportunity; but his help-meet, with a woman's natural tact and good sense, had managed to keep this propensity in check; not that she was in the least ashamed of his small beginnings, or of the source of their fortunes, but she wisely discriminated between the folly of false shame and the folly of blazoning to the world matters with which it could have no possible concern, the result being that, in her presence, her husband rarely made more than a passing allusion to the business in which a large portion of his life had been engaged, though, in her absence, the ruling passion would occasionally assert itself in the shape of a few knowing remarks on ichthyological subjects. On one point the worthy couple thought exactly alike, and were perfectly agreed—the combination of mental and physical perfections inherent in their daughter Ellen. How in the world she escaped a thorough spoiling, is more than I can tell you, but to a very great extent she did escape that misfortune; she was not naturally vain, and she had a quick perception of people's characters and harmless weaknesses, so that she, most likely, made a sum in subtraction of her parent's appreciative fondness, deducting their loving exaggerations from the sum total.

In due time a double knock was inflicted on the door of the desirable, followed by another and another, and the red velvet chairs and sofas were duly occupied by silk and broadcloth. The party was "select," consisting of Mr. Rivers, the clergyman of the parish, and his wife; Mr. Lawley, the landlord, and his sister; Mr. and Mrs. Benson, near neighbours of the Langhams; and last, but not least, Reginald Burfield, their "over-the-way." A terribly long time elapsed between the arrival of the last guest and the announcement of dinner, or at least it seemed so to Mr. Langham, who evidently sat on thorns, fidgeting from chair to sofa, and casting appealing glances at the handsome clock on the chimney-piece, which persisted in ticking with such self-asserting loudness, as to silence the faint attempts at disjointed conversation that were started here and there; while Mr. Langham's head grew moist and less shiny, as if some one had inadvertently breathed upon the French polish. To look round that silent circle you would have supposed that they were waiting for a funeral, or for an execution, or at least for a summons into the witness-box—for anything but their dinners. It is recorded that at this critical epoch, Reginald Burfield earned a title to the lasting gratitude and esteem of Mr. Langham, by taking up a wired contrivance for holding flowers, and unwarily slanting it a little in the direction of his nose, unmindful of the water with which it was filled; for the broadened skirt of Miss Lawley's dress received a sprinkling which furnished employment to many hands, and a topic of conversation quite overpowered the noisy ticking of the clock. It was during the excitement thus happily introduced into that solemn assemblage that the door was thrown very wide open, and the welcome announcement of dinner was given.

I hope my readers will have already guessed that, in the journey to the dining-room, Ellen Langham fell to the lot of Reginald; such was,

indeed, the arrangement decided on by Fato and by Mrs. Langham, and at dinner, as Longfellow somewhere observes, one can say a great deal without being overheard. Reginald was rather a curious observer of the varieties of the human species, and the face and manner of this particular specimen had caught his attention: he wished to find out what she was really like, though I think he would scarcely have expressed the wish to himself in as many words. But he was one of those persons who can seldom or never come in contact with another individual, even though their interest and curiosity may not be much excited, without speculating on the mental and moral calibre of their new acquaintance. It chanced that in the drawing-room he had laid his hand upon "the last new novel," some one among the many forgotten productions of a generation, admired and abused during their day—but such a short day. He had seen the name of Ellen Langham upon the first page, and this furnished him with something to talk about, not that he was naturally at all deficient in this respect, but some shade of embarrassment seemed to hover round him when he first addressed Ellen. I think he would rather have listened and observed for a little while, without talking, had such a proceeding been practicable; as it was, he began to talk with the awkwardness of a school-boy.

"You are fond of books?" he said, interrogatively; "you have just made a purchase, I see." To which observation the young lady made some appropriate answer; whereupon Miss Lawley, who was sitting next her, "hoped she did not give up a great deal of her time to novel-reading," and drew forth a confession that she liked novels, and saw no harm in them. This was an occasion which Miss Lawley felt herself bound to "improve"—I give her own peculiar phraseology, though I never could see any sense in the expression—and she forthwith assailed Ellen with a perfect battery of arguments, tending to prove that novel-reading, besides being a waste of time, must be positively hurtful to the persons who have fallen victims to that baneful practice. Reginald said nothing, but listened with a good deal of interest, while Ellen defended her favourite amusement as well as she could. Most likely any of us could have done it better, for the High and Low Church parties have brought about a great change in this matter, and novels written "for a purpose," have found their way into the strictest and strictest circles. It was not so then, and Ellen had to draw upon her own resources more freely than you or I would have to do, were such a subject introduced in these more enlightened days, but she did it tolerably well.

"Your argument," she said, gently, "seems to me to confound fiction with falsehood, and they need not necessarily be mixed together. For the novelist gives us, or should give us, the results of his experience and observation, only instead of repeating, he represents, trying to make us see what he has seen."

"That's all very well as far as it goes," Miss Lawley answered severely, "but suppose you were deep in one of these exciting romances, should you like to leave it and read a chapter in the Bible instead?"

"No," said Ellen, firmly; "it would not be natural that I should. Would you like—I mean," she added hastily, "that I should not like to leave the rest of my dinner in order to read a chapter in any good book, because there is a time for everything, don't you think so, Mr. Burfield?"

"I am quite shocked at your epicurean and mundane philosophy," he answered; "I should have expected you to forget the existence of such delusions as soup and fish, in the pleasure of improving your mind and cultivating your precious opportunities." He borrowed a phrase out of Miss Lawley's vocabulary here.

"I don't know that I go quite so far as that," the lady rejoined (she had the peculiarity of never knowing when a thing was said in jest; she would herself have said that life is too short for joking, and she was, I suppose, too charitable to suspect other people of what she would, on no account, have practised herself). But there was a spark of fun in Reginald's eyes as he glanced at Ellen, and this scrap of conversation had the effect of establishing a kind of small understanding between them for a few moments, and it made them feel less like strangers. Afterwards, in talking over the argument between themselves, Ellen alluded to the Eastern practice, adopted by the Great Teacher Himself, of clothing truth in the garb of

fiction, or parable. "I knew you were thinking of that," he said, "but that you felt the time and place unfitting for sacred names and subjects."

Ellen was a little surprised to find that she had been so closely observed—that is to say, she looked a little surprised, for perhaps it would be too much to assert positively that she had been entirely unconscious of her neighbour's dawning interest in what she did and said.

In the meantime the dinner progressed satisfactorily, and from that abyss of flurry and confusion, the kitchen, a steady and regular series of dishes made their way to the dining-room. Politics went on at one end of the table, and a discussion concerning a threatened innovation in some matter of female costume prevailed at the other, and the hum of voices that went on so ceaselessly, seemed the best possible shelter for talkers who had matter of individual interest to chat about. It was much better than silence and solitude would have been, at least Reginald Burfield thought so; I cannot tell you what Ellen thought, not being in her confidence.

The dinner was a ponderous and lengthy affair, but it came to an end at last, and the withdrawal of the ladies to the upper room was the signal for several bottles to make their appearance, short and stout in their configuration, and flanked by a handsome jug of antique china, which last, however, only contained hot water. As time went on, Mr. Langham's face, seen mistily through the cloud of steam before it, seemed to grow redder and rounder, and his hospitalities grew more *empressé*, and his views of life more *couleur de rose*; and as health after health was proposed, the acknowledgments which some of the guests felt bound to make grew flowery and incoherent. In the meantime, Mrs. Rivers and Miss Lawley were holding a discussion in the drawing-room, in which a listener with good ears might have heard Ellen's name repeated frequently. The vicar's wife was a stout and cosy-looking little woman, who offered to the world a verification of the proverb which asserts the fattening tendency of laughter, every sentence that proceeded from her lips being garnished with a little trill, something like the flourishes introduced into a simple air by a florid singer. "A nice-looking girl," she said, speaking of Ellen. "But don't you think she wants manner and polish?"

"Those are very secondary considerations," Miss Lawley replied; "she wants principle. A girl of her age, who prefers a rubbishy novel to her Bible, and owns to it, must be —" Miss Lawley did not finish the sentence, but her face implied something between a vinegar crust and a bottle of sulphuric acid.

Ellen sat down to the piano, and Mrs. Benson joined in the conversation under cover of the music. She was a pretty little woman, fond of admiration, and newly married.

"She would not be bad-looking, if she dressed better," she said; "but she is one of those girls who have no idea of making the most of themselves." And at that moment Mrs. Langham joined the group, and was especially complimented by the two married ladies on the good looks and good taste of her daughter, while Miss Lawley continued silent, and looked as if she could say something if she would. But Mrs. Langham's overflowing content made her interpret both words and silence into so many tributes laid upon the shrine of her idol.

(To be continued.)

SPENT COFFEE AND TEA LEAVES AS A MANURE FOR GARDEN AND POT PLANTS.—The consumption of tea, coffee, and chicory in this country cannot be estimated at less than 50,000 tons, taken together. After the meal, the spent residue is generally cast into the sink and washed away; this is a sad loss to the country of 50,000 tons of the finest manure. Every housekeeper should, therefore, direct that these things be thrown on to the dust heap, where they would eventually reach the soil, or, if preserved by themselves till decayed, they will form excellent stuff for pot plants, when mixed with a little earth.

THE JURYMAN AND THE STOLEN COAT.—Just before the close of a libel case in the Court of Exchequer the other day, the jury retired for "ten minutes' refreshment." On their return Mr. Serjeant Ballantine was speaking, and a jurymen, addressing the Lord Chief Baron, said, "I beg your Lordship's pardon, but some person has thought proper to take my coat, and to leave this one (holding it up) in its place." (Laughter.)—The Lord Chief Baron: "I hope, Sir, it is a better one than your own. (Renewed laughter.) I suppose the coat was taken when the jury-box was empty?"—The juror: "It was, my Lord."—The Lord Chief Baron: "If a police-officer is in the court, he had better look out for the person who took the coat."

## THE COURT CIRCULAR.

WINDSOR CASTLE, DEC. 2.—Divine service was performed in the private chapel this morning. There were present—The Queen and Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Leopold, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and Prince Louis of Hesse; the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, the visitors staying in the Castle, and the domestic household. The Rev. W. Selwyn preached the sermon.

Dec. 3.—The Queen, with Princess Alice, walked and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort went out shooting, accompanied by Prince Alfred, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Prince Louis of Hesse, and Prince Leiningen; Earl Granville had also the honour of accompanying the Royal party. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales returned to Oxford University. Princess Helena and Princess Louise rode on horseback. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and the Princess of Leiningen visited Her Majesty, and took luncheon. In the afternoon Count Persigny had an audience of Her Majesty to present his letters of recall; and Count de Flahault had an audience to deliver his credentials as Ambassador from the Emperor of the French. The Hon. Henry Elliot had an audience of the Queen on his return from Naples. The Rev. W. Selwyn had the honour of being invited to dine with the Queen yesterday. The following visitors have left the Castle: His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Earl and Countess Stanhope, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, with Ladies Constance and Emily Villiers, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone. Earl Granville remains on a visit. The Royal Court presided at a meeting of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall, held in the Castle, at three o'clock this afternoon.

Dec. 4.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived yesterday afternoon on a visit to Her Majesty. The Duke of Newcastle remained on a visit after attending the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall. The following visitors likewise arrived at the Castle: The Duchess of Sutherland, Viscount Palmerston, and Colonel Seymour, C.B. (Scots Fusilier Guards). In addition to which, the Royal dinner party included Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Prince Louis of Hesse, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, Earl Granville, Colonel the Hon. Sir G. and Lady Phipps, Miss Phipps, the Hon. Mrs. Wellerley, the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph, Baron von Westweller, and Major Cowell, R.E.

Dec. 5.—The Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice, drove out in an open carriage and four this morning. Prince Alfred, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Louis of Hesse, and Prince Leiningen, went out shooting. Princess Helena and Princess Louise rode in the Riding-house. The Judge-Advocate-General had an audience of Her Majesty to submit the proceedings and courts-martial. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge took leave of the Queen, and returned to London in the afternoon. The Duke of Newcastle, Viscount Palmerston, and Colonel Seymour, C.B. (Scots Fusilier Guards), have left the Castle.—The Duchess of Sutherland remains on a visit.

## VISIT OF THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH TO THE QUEEN.

The Empress Eugenie arrived at Windsor, on Tuesday afternoon, in one of the State carriages of the Great Western Railway, for the purpose of paying a visit to Her Majesty and to the Prince of Wales. In accordance with the wishes expressed by the Empress that her visit should be considered strictly of a private character, the guard of honour was dispensed with, and even the time that her Majesty might be expected to arrive was announced to the officials scarcely an hour previous to her arrival, consequently a great crowd at the station was avoided. The Prince Consort, accompanied by Lady Charlotte Fitzroy and Captain Du Plat, came to the station at one o'clock, and awaited in the Royal saloon her Majesty's arrival. Precisely at ten minutes past one o'clock, the Empress arrived, when the Prince Consort left the Royal waiting-room, and proceeded across the platform, and cordially shook hands with her as she left the carriage. Her Majesty took the Prince's arm and passed through the saloon, entered one of the Royal pony carriages, and proceeded with the Prince to the Castle. Two other carriages followed with the ladies and gentlemen of her suite. On the platform, to receive the Empress, were Henry Driver, Esq. (mayor), Lady Grey, Lady Bruce, and several magistrates of the borough. The Empress as she left the station and along the whole line of route to the Castle was loudly cheered, and during her stay the bells of St. John's Church rang forth merry peals. The Empress after luncheon took leave of the Queen and the Royal Family, and after leaving the Castle paid a visit to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore Lodge, accompanied by the Prince Consort. At ten minutes past three o'clock the Empress arrived at the station, and passed through the Queen's waiting-room to the State carriage, leaning on the arm of the Prince Consort, and hailing the Prince to the Castle. Her Majesty appeared in good health, but not so in spirits, and with an amiable, though somewhat pensive smile, she gracefully bowed to the company as the train slowly proceeded from the station. The Royal journey to and from London were performed in thirty minutes each way.

A scientific expedition is about leaving France to explore Southern Siberia, and particularly that portion contiguous to the Amoor. It will be headed by Dr. G. Meynier and M. de Lottin-Eichthal; and a commission has been appointed by the Paris Academy of Sciences to draw up instructions for the expedition.

## FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll and family left Buxton on Saturday for Rosneath Castle, N.B. The Marquis Camden and family, the Earl of Romney and the Ladies Marsham, the Earl of Orkney, Count and Lady Cecil de la Feld, and Lord and Lady Huntingtower, are amongst the visitors who are passing the season at St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Frances Countess Waldegrave and Mr. Harcourt, M.P., left Strawberry-hill on Wednesday for Nuneham Park, Oxfordshire.

The Earl of Wiltton has arrived at Melton Mowbray from Heaton Hall, Lancashire.

Viscount and Lady Blanche Dupplin have returned to town from a tour of visits.

Lord Dunklin arrived in town on Monday from visiting the Earl and Countess of Cork at Marston House.

The Hon. Flora Macdonald has returned to Farrace's Hotel from attending on Her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

The Hon. Granville E. Berkeley has left Farrance's Hotel.

His Excellency Mons. and Madame Garahed, Kara Rahya, accompanied by Mons. J. Sirenyan, Mons. J. Paulgion, and Dr. Ohanian, have left Maury's Hotel for Paris, on their way to Constantinople.

The Count de Persigny arrived on Tuesday in Paris, and immediately took up his residence at the hotel of the Minister of the Interior.

The Countess of Jersey will leave Berkeley-square in a few days for Middleton-park, Oxon.

The Count of Syracuse died on Tuesday last at Pisa, from a sudden stroke of apoplexy.

The will of the Right Hon. Christophena Lady Downes has just been administered to. The personal effects were valued at 5,000*l.* Her diamonds, ornamental jewellery, and various miscellaneous articles, she bequeaths to her daughter Christophena. Her library she leaves her daughter Harriet, wife of Colonel Vansittart, Coldstream Guards. Her ladyship has left specific bequests to all her daughters, as well as to her sons and grandchildren. The remainder of her diamonds, jewellery, and other property, devolves to her son Arthur, as her residuary legatee.

The will of General Thackeray, C.B., Colonel Commandant Royal Engineers, late of The Cedars, Windlesham, Surrey, has just been proved by his executor, the Hon. John J. Carnegie, the personality being sworn under 8,000*l.* This aged general died full of years and honours, having reached his eighty-fifth year. The bequests contained in his will are entirely confined to his widow and the members of his family. To his relief, he leaves a large interest in the whole of his property, real and personal, and upon her decease it devolves in equal shares amongst his six children—two sons and four daughters. The will bears date the 13th August last, and the general died on the 16th of the ensuing month.

## MORTALITY OF THE PEERAGE.

The list of dukes in the English peerage has, with four exceptions (Bedford, Buckingham, Grafton, and Sutherland), been entirely renewed within the last twelve years, and in one case, that of Norfolk, there has been a double succession. Within the period mentioned, two Royal dukes, Cumberland (King of Hanover) and Cambridge, have been called to their account, as have also been the Dukes of Northumberland, St. Albans, Newcastle, Marlborough, Wellington, Beaufort, Somerset, Manchester, Rutland, Bagin, Percy, Maynoy, Kaye, Colchester, Blomfield, Stanley, Denison, Monk, Marney, and Pepps. The judicial bench, equally with the episcopal, has experienced the unsparring hand of death. During the same period there have died two ex-Chancellors, Lords Cottenham and Truro, Lord Londsdale, Master of the Rolls, ex-Chief-Justice Denman, and Vice-Chancellor Parker. Of the present list of common law judges there are only four—viz.: Chief Justice Erle, Chief Baron Pollock, Mr. Justice Wightman, and Mr. Justice Williams, who sat there ten years ago, and even of those raised to the bench within that time, three have died—viz.: Mr. Justice Talfourd, Mr. Justice Crowder, and Mr. Baron Watson. Some of the vacancies, however, were created by the promotion or resignation of judges yet living, as the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranworth, Lord Wensleydale, Sir C. Cresswell, and Sir John Coleridge.

THE LATE DUKE OF NORFOLK.—The funeral of this lamented nobleman took place on Thursday morning in the family vault of the Fitzalan Chapel. The body had been lying in state several days, and on Tuesday last many hundreds of persons were admitted to the castle to witness the ceremony. A solemn silence reigned throughout the castle, and the library being hung with black and lighted with enormous wax candles, the effect was most impressive. The funeral was strictly private. Subjoined is a copy of the inscription on the coffin.

Deposition  
HENRI GRANVILLE, DUCIS NORFOLKIE  
Qui  
Ribus Sancte Matris Ecclesie Munus  
In festo Sancte Catherine Virginis et Martyris  
Pasinis Obliviscit in Domino  
Natus Nov. VII. MDCCCXV.  
Obit Nov. XXV. MDCCCXL.

## LOUIS NAPOLEON IN COUNCIL.

Wednesday's Times contains the following interesting statement from its Paris correspondent:

"What were the real motives for the Imperial decree of the 24th of last month; whatever be the value of the concessions which it accords; and whatever be the spirit in which these concessions are to be carried out, it is certain that they are owing entirely and exclusively to the Emperor Napoleon himself. In silence and solitude he conceived and matured his plans; and, with one single exception, no humbling being was aware of his purpose until he revealed it to his astounded Ministers in the 23rd. The Emperor, as all the world knows, has a manner, quite peculiar to himself, of doing most things. From character, natural or acquired, during his earlier life, he always seems desirous of taking the world by surprise, whether for good or for evil. The release of Abd-el-Kader, the *coup d'etat*, the war with Austria, the dismemberment of Piedmont, the appropriation of Savoy and Nice, and the decree of the 24th of November, are all done in the same way. I have said that there was one individual who, doubtless for some sufficient reason, was partially let into the secret a short time before the day when it was to be no longer a secret—when the project was already matured and ready to be reduced to writing. This person was M. Walewski, the same who, to the infinite delight and advantage, now seats himself in the armchair vacated by M. Fould—one of his dearest friends, whose place at the council table he has, in the name of their long and sincere friendship, just taken. M. Walewski was not a little surprised when the Emperor told him what he had done and what he was going to do. M. Walewski, however, has seen so many strange things in his time that very probably his surprise at anything is very rarely lived and the quality of discretion, which he possesses in a high degree, taught him to hear, to acquiesce, and to say nothing."

When the Ministers met on the 23rd, under the presidency of the Emperor, nothing in the Imperial countenance gave any indication of his purpose. He soon disclosed his project. He informed the Ministers that he had arrived at the conviction that Governments which did not in due time make the reasonable concessions and reforms demanded by the people were destined to fall. He had no desire that resistance should be carried to extremity. He found that such men as M. Berryer, for instance, could be a member of a Chamber of Deputies under the Orleans monarchy, and that Legitimists and Orleansists could sit in the Republican Assemblies of 1848-9, '50, and '51; and he saw no reason why those who refused to know to France by their talents in the business of the nation. He declared that he was tired of a "*Chambre Jubinal*," &c. (they are literally his words, as I am assured), and he wanted a far different sort of Chamber. After some further remarks the Emperor read his decree. Had a bomb fallen in the centre of the room where the Ministers were sitting, no greater astonishment could have been felt. "Yes, it was a fact," the Emperor positively announced that liberty was to be given to the legislative corps to freely discuss the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, and pronounce its judgment on the domestic and foreign policy of the Government! They stood, or sat, utterly astonished; astonished, not because they were not consulted, for that they were accustomed to, but for many reasons known to the Emperor. The Emperor was addressed by M. de Morony. M. de Morony earnestly recommended his Majesty to take care; not to go too far or too hasty in his concessions, &c. M. de Morony had, it appears, thought of certain concessions of his own. I don't mean railroad concessions, or matters of the kind, but political concessions. These amounted to allowing the *Montes* to publish, *et cetera*, the debates in the Legislative Corps; but I believe he was not disposed to go any further. M. Baroche, the ex-anticipator of the justice of the people, grew pale when he heard the decree; and M. Billault, the ex-Liberal, the ex-Republican, the ex-defender of the freedom of debate and the liberty of the press, was, it is said, almost dumb with astonishment. M. Rouher, Minister of Public Works, looked as if he thought that his Imperial master was making sad work of the "situation," and mentally prayed, like the Vicar of Wakefield, that it might be all well a year hence. M. de Morony again came to the rescue. He asked the Emperor what he meant to do in case the present Chamber disapproved in their reply to the Speech from the Throne, his Majesty's policy? "The Emperor said that in such a case he should dissolve and appoint a new Chamber." "And what," said de Morony, "will you do. Sir, if the next Chamber also disapproved your Majesty's policy?" "In that case," said the Emperor unhesitatingly, "I should yield, and adopt the policy recommended by the representatives of the country." M. Jubinal is deputy for the Basses Pyrenées; he is an uncommonly zealous supporter of Government. He does not pass for a great orator, a great statesman, or a Solomon; and the allusion to his name has caused some merriment. The "tenors," as the Ministers are irreverently called in certain Paris saloons, are far from being in harmony or at their ease. They see something looming in the distance, and their spirit fails them. No wonder. Fancy, for an instant, the Baroches, the Billaults, the Moronys, &c., in the grip of Berryer, Montalembert, or Thiers, in the Tribune; and with full freedom of debate and of flagellation!

A Munich letter says:—"Duke Paul William of Wurttemberg, well known for travels and works on natural history, has suddenly taken a violent dislike to his Chateau of Nergensheim. The duke was in his sixty-fourth year."

## THE TREATY WITH FRANCE AND THE NEW STANDARD.

A supplement to the *London Gazette*, published on Saturday, gives the convention between Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French, supplementary to the Treaty of Commerce of Jan. 23, 1860; with a tariff annexed thereto; and which was signed at Paris on Nov. 23, the ratifications being exchanged at Paris on Nov. 30.

The second complementary convention, added to the commercial treaty between France and England, was published in Saturday's *Monitor*, having been signed on the 16th November, and an Imperial decree puts it into force. It refers to the reduction of all the French customs' duties on textile industry, in whatever material, and brings these hitherto utterly prohibitive duties down to very reasonable limits; indeed, the new duties, the specific as well as the *ad valorem* duties, which have been adopted in the case of prints and other similar cases, range in general between ten and twenty per cent.

## STATE OF NAPLES.

NAPLES, Dec. 4.—The Consulta Generale has been opened. The explanations given by the Government to the Consulta have produced a good impression on the country. Peroio has been appointed Vice-President of the Consulta. The Neapolitan nobility have given a grand ball to the deputation from the Sardinian Chambers. Four Sardinian batteries have opened fire against Gaeta. Tranquillity prevails at Naples and in the provinces.

The following order of the day has been published at Naples, addressed to the Army of the South: "Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the South!—There is a talk of demonstrations, provoked by the enemies of Italy, in which you are invited to take a part—you who have so well deserved of Italy. You first have the merit and glory of having with you, first inaugurated in these provinces the Government desired by the nation. 'It and Victor Emmanuel' is the motto of your flag. To Victor Emmanuel, who loves you as children, you owe love and filial reverence, and you owe to him the honour which is due to the King of Italy, desired for so many centuries. Soldiers! if any one of you, profiting by the difficulties inherent to the situation, seeks to excite you to demonstrations of dissatisfaction, regard him as your enemy and the enemy of your country. Self-denial and discipline are the first virtues of the soldier. Discipline demands that every officer and soldier should be at his proper post. He who, forgetful of his honour and his country, leaves it, will be punished with the greatest severity. "The Commander of the Army of the South, "Naples, Nov. 26, 1860." "G. SIRTORI."

## SORTIE FROM GAETA.

PIEDMONTESSE HEAD-QUARTERS, MOLA DI GAETA, Nov. 29.—Mock heroes are always restless, for their principal aim is to acquire notoriety. General Bosco, the vanquished adversary of Garibaldi at Melazzo, is of the number. When taken prisoner in July last, he gave his word of honour he would not fight against the Italian army for three months. In order to keep his word and get out of temptation, he went to Paris to amuse himself. The French people, I cannot tell why, made General Bosco a hero. He soon became the pet of the old ladies of the Faubourg St. Germain, and was a great deal thought of by the *jeunesse dorée* who had not joined Lamoriciere's camp. There is nothing more dangerous for a vain man than to make him believe he is a hero. Bosco was soon spoiled, and the time of his forced retirement from the Neapolitan army being over, he went back to Naples, and there he commenced his restoration of the fortune of his Royal master's army. He bragged and boasting had always a chance of success in this world, Bosco would have at once succeeded in forcing our lines, conquering our position, and making Cialdini conceal himself amongst the rushes of the Garigliano, as Marius did when pursued by Sylla. But as the Italian proverb says, "*Dal detto al fatto v'e un gran tratto*," so that our Bosco, after having been so long a hero, is now being thoroughly beaten by the Piedmontese, and was compelled to retire again within the walls of Gaeta, having had about one hundred men *hors de combat*, and as many Cacciatori taken prisoners. When Bosco proposed to Francis II. the sortie which ended in such a great failure, General Colonna warmly opposed it on the ground that the army was too demoralised for such an enterprise. Marquis Colonna was not listened to, and was obliged to tender his resignation. The sortie was consequently made early this morning by 1,500 men, who, sheltered by a tremendous fire from the fortress, attacked both the Sardinian positions of Borgo and Monte Tortono. Two companies of the 7th Bersaglieri battalion were more than sufficient to repulse the enemy, who, as I said above, after an hour and a half's fighting, ran within the ramparts of Gaeta, with the usual speed and in shameful disorder.—*Daily News Correspondent*.

## THE STATE OF MEXICO.

The Times correspondent writes from Mexico, Oct. 28— "Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires, with the rest of the Legation, left this capital for Jalapa on the morning of the 21st, and Baron Wagner, the Prussian Minister, started on the following day for Bachagua, where he will remain a short time, and then proceed to join Mr. Mathew at Jalapa. The French Charge d'Affaires has suspended all diplomatic relations; so that the present central faction, abandoned by the representatives of all the respectable Powers, are now thrown entirely upon the support of the Spanish Ambassador. A strong American force is now at Vera Cruz, numbering some ten or twelve ships, and any attempted interference by Spain would at once provoke a war, and as certainly be followed by the au-



nation of Cuba. The atrocities lately committed in the capital, of which I gave you by no means an exaggerated account in my last, have naturally excited the fears of all classes, and foreigners subjected to the rule of this sanguinary faction feel no security against the perpetration of the worst outrages. That this feeling is very prevalent among the English, now that the immediate protection of Her Majesty's representative has been withdrawn, is not surprising; it has, however, been allayed by a circular addressed to the British Consul by Mr. Mathew, in which he states, "That it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to render the members of the faction now ruling in Mexico responsible, both in their persons and property, for any outrages committed on British subjects."

The writer goes on to give details of the present state of things: "Conceive the worst, and you know the half; it is clear that unless the Liberal party triumph, the ruin of every foreigner is certain." He speaks, moreover, of the confidence inspired by Gonzales Ortega, the under-in-Chief of the Gonzales Ortega, who has been successful in three battles against Miramon. "Let us hope that after forty years of revolution Mexico may have found in him the man who will be able to close the wounds which have been the curse and ruin of this country."

#### A BOLD STROKE FOR GERMAN LEGISLATORS.

A despatch, dated Cassel, Wednesday last, says: The Committee of the Second Chamber appointed to discuss the question of the constitution of the country has unanimously made the following proposals to the Chamber—

1. That the Legislative Assembly does not consider itself the legitimate representative of the country, and cannot therefore transact any public business.

2. That representations should be made to the Emperor, frankly explaining the ideas and wishes of the country, and that the Elector should be requested to re-establish at an early period the constitutional rights of Electoral Hesse, which until 1850, had been recognised as valid. Should any changes be found necessary, the Elector should agree upon the same conjointly with a Representative Assembly, to be convoked on the basis of the electoral law of 1819.

#### EXPECTED FAMINE IN INDIA.

We take the following from the *Overland Bombay Times and Standard* of the 10th ult.:

We are afraid we are about to enter upon a period of great perplexity throughout India. Information has been received from all quarters, that a famine is imminent in the districts round H. and that the Durbars of Kotah, Dhar, and Bursae have refused, in self-defence, as we presume, to allow the transit of provisions across their frontiers. We understand that Neemuch has but fifteen days' food left, and is in danger of being starved. Happily, the Government rain can carry grain in ten days from Doolia to the station, and we presume orders have already been issued for its relief. But the districts have named have offered to repay the advances we received by their subjects for the supply of provisions under contract, but have resolutely refused to allow any grain to leave their territories."

#### STRANGE REVELATIONS RESPECTING THE PRUSSIAN POLICE.

The Court of Appeal of Berlin has just given its decision in a case that excited an unusual degree of interest, not only in Prussia, but throughout Germany. A director of the Berlin police, M. Stieber, having been charged with official misconduct, and abuse of his functions, the lower Court decided that the evidence adduced was insufficient; and on this ground of defective proofs of the several heads of the accusation, the case against M. Stieber was dismissed. He was not fully acquitted, but the charges were held as "not proved." Against this decision the prosecution appealed to the Senat of the Criminal Court, and the investigation was renewed before this higher tribunal. The Procureur du Roi, M. Schwarck, conducted the prosecution officially, and his address to the Court contained a series of revelations of the despotism and corruption of the Police Administration in that capital. It is not that the public are surprised by the allegations—that the police was all-powerful, and that its power was abused by its agents and officers, was too well known before—but such an exposure of the system has never yet been made on high official authority. In support of the special charges against M. Stieber, the Public Prosecutor asserts that the Prussian Police Department has for several years systematically set itself above the law; that it has arrested, confined, and imprisoned, and detained, illegally and arbitrarily, persons it pleased, and for indefinite periods of time; and that individuals so arrested, without having any formal charge brought against them, after the lapse of weeks or months have been released without judicial inquiry.

In some cases persons politically suspected, after having been thus arrested and imprisoned, have been expelled from the Prussian territory without even the semblance of a trial. It is stated, also, that in Berlin the police has frequently interfered in the most imperious manner between the opposing parties in questions of debt, and, by threats of various kinds, have compelled them to offer or accept terms of settlement that caused them serious pecuniary loss. In short, the picture of the Prussian police, drawn by the official pencil, is that of an *imperium in imperio*, continually overriding the written law, vexatiously meddling, irresponsible, and tyrannical. The specific facts in the case of M. Stieber support the more general allegations as follows: "The Public Prosecutor states that when he was appointed to his office in 1853 he found the law relating to freedom of the

person (part of the constitution as settled in 1850) had become a dead letter. He endeavoured to enforce on the Police Department some degree of observance of that law, by demanding that, in the case of any arrest, the party should be brought before a *Juge d'Instruction* within the term legally fixed. Consultations were held between the judicial and police authorities on this subject, but they led to nothing. In the course of the discussions M. Stieber, representing both the opinion and practice of the police, said the enactment of 1850 was an absurd and stupid law, and that the twenty-four hours it appointed as the time within which a prisoner must be charged, in the first instance, before a magistrate, was much too brief, and therefore, the whole law must be set aside; and thus the Police Department has always done. Such is the value of a written constitution. It was proved before the Court of Appeal that in the eight months between July, 1855, and February, 1856, there were 357 cases in which the law securing the personal freedom of the subject had been superseded by the mere will of the police. In March, 1856, the President of the Police Department, von Hinkeldey, was killed in a duel; his successor, M. von Zeilitz, promised to remedy the abuse. But nothing was done. The change was only one of persons, not of the system, which appears to be strong enough to resist the not very energetic efforts made from the higher departments of the Government to reform it. The Public Prosecutor described the instances, and the manner in which the police had not only set the civil and judicial departments at defiance, but compelled the Ministers of Justice and of the Interior, against their own convictions, to confirm its proceedings. He also detailed the cases in which the police had superseded the civil tribunals in matters of debt and disputed accounts, and forced the parties, debtors as well as creditors, to a settlement by illegal means. This he described as an abuse of power unheard of in any country that professed a code of civil law. Illegal interference in cases of this kind was one of the principal charges against M. Stieber. Another count of the indictment against him grew out of the extraordinary theft of papers and despatches from the desk of the Prince of Prussia in January, 1856; all the persons implicated in this robbery, or suspected as accomplices in it, were named. There were a Lieutenant Tschin, a merchant named Haugel, his wife, and a subordinate of the Ministry of Justice, Heufelder. M. Stieber asserts that the papers were stolen at the instigation of "the Embassy of a Foreign Power" in Berlin, and that the case was taken out of the ordinary course of law by order of the Minister of Justice himself, who directed the inquiry to be conducted by the police. The result, however, was that the persons arrested were kept in prison for various periods, from two to six months, and then released without formal hearing or trial. No charge was ever brought against them, though Tschin had confessed that he stole the documents. The charge of abuse of his powers in this instance, M. Stieber has answered by a published statement, in which he has set forth the facts, and to the other accusations his defence is not given. But he pleads generally, that the prosecution is commenced from personal motives, and that the charges are supported by false and suborned testimony; "a conspiracy of all the scoundrels and vagabonds in Berlin"—a rebuttal rather too comprehensive to obtain implicit belief. The defective evidence, however, has compelled the Court of Appeal to confirm the decision of the lower Court, and the first defence statements of the Public Prosecutor have aroused so much public indignation, that the Government has been obliged to act extra-judicially, and a Ministerial order has deprived M. Stieber of all his functions.

The case will, no doubt, prove an effective blow to the Prussian police system. It has revealed that the most enlightened State of Germany is subjected to the despotism of a police which bears but too great an affinity to the degrading tyranny of Naples and Rome. And if this administration has for so long been so despicable, there is no wonder that the Government of the central Government, that it should be despotic and insolent in the provinces ceases to be a matter of surprise.

#### THE DENT WILL CASE.

Mr. Frederick Dent had realised a sum of some fifty thousand pounds, and his business as a watchmaker brought him yearly eight thousand pounds. He had neither wife nor children; but he numbered among his friends not only an eminent lawyer, one of Her Majesty's counsel, but brothers and sisters, brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law, nephews and nieces. The scene in the clockmaker's room above his shop in the Strand a few months ago may be thus described: There lay a sick man, attended by his two nieces and a disreputable surgeon—surrounded by his clocks, his chronometers, his compasses, and his other scientific instruments—his door besieged by his relations, who in turn were kept outside by his legal friend and adviser, Mr. Edmund Beckett Denison, Q.C. To get away from all this turmoil and confusion was essential to his possible recovery, but this was impossible. As Mr. Partridge, the eminent surgeon who was called in, declared, "Every body objected to everybody else," and after infinite disputes and discussions the wretched man remained in his workshop till death bore him away from all his sufferings.

It arose the grand contest as to who should share in the magnificent fortune he had left behind; and this contest has just been terminated after a trial of three days before Sir Cresswell Cresswell in the Probate Court at Westminster. It seems that Mr. Frederick Dent was the step-son of Edward John Dent, the original founder of the family. Edward had been a workman in Arnold's shop—had set up for

himself in business, and had left by his will a considerable fortune to his step-son, Frederick. Mr. E. B. Denison, though an eminent barrister, was scarcely less devoted to mechanics, especially to clockmaking. He was the intimate friend of Edward Dent—consulted by him in all his affairs, and besides being his executor, had dictated the manner in which the should dispose of his property. To show the great authority exercised by Mr. Denison's counsel over the ingenious workman, he only accepted the office of executor upon the condition that the will should be made according to his advice. From this will, it is proper to observe, Mr. Denison derived no sort of benefit. The result was that he obtained for Frederick a much larger share of his stepfather's fortune than was originally contemplated. Besides, Mr. Denison promised to be the protector and adviser of Frederick, and that promise he failed not to keep—perhaps he kept it too well.

Naturally enough, a man of the ability and scientific knowledge of Mr. Denison was much regarded by Mr. Frederick Dent. He was consulted about everything. He constantly visited the shop and went into Mr. Dent's private apartments. During the life of his wife, Mrs. Dent, there was no difficulty about his fortune, for to her he had bequeathed everything. Upon her death, however, the perplexing question of a will was reopened, Mr. Dent had a confidential legal adviser—a solicitor in a well-known house—and, following the ordinary course, Mr. Denison at first recommended that this gentleman should be sent for. Mr. Dent put the thing aside; but presently the question recurred: the two pieces, at the dictation of Mr. Dent, wrote down upon a slate the names of certain legatees, and finally Mr. Denison furnished Mr. Dent with a skeleton will. The bequests were filled up, partly by Mr. Denison himself, with legacies to the amount of several thousand pounds. Still this would scarcely be considered a complete will, for it did not touch the residue, amounting to about 50,000. No wonder that Mr. Denison should have said, "You have not settled the great thing yet." How, then, was it settled?

Mr. Dent had, indeed, told Mr. Denison, that he had no difficulty about it; nor had he at first, for the morning after it was signed he told Mr. Denison, "Well, I have settled that, and I have put in your name at the end." Probably no man ever heard of his good fortune with more startling equanimity than Mr. Denison. He knew the effect of inserting his name in no small thing, and yet he only shook hands with the will, and said, "I am very much obliged to you." At the same time, as he says, he just took a hasty glance at the will, to see, perhaps, that matters were all right, and then recommended that the original should be sent to Coutts's. Had this been done, perhaps the three millions might have been spared, and Mr. Denison might have been in the possession of Mr. Dent's fortune of 50,000. But Mr. Dent determined otherwise. Two copies were made, one of which was retained by Mr. Denison, but the original will and the other were kept. The will in question was executed on the 10th of March, 1860, and it is a singular document. With the exception of some few legacies to two nieces, to the foreman, and 1500, a year to the express, the testator's mother—inserted by the express direction of her son, the testator—the whole of his business, yielding 8,000, a year, was placed under the absolute control of Mr. Edmund Beckett Denison, and the residue, amounting, as Mr. Denison himself admits, to 45,000, was also bequeathed to Mr. Edmund Beckett Denison. The dying man had sprung from humble parents, he had many poor relations, his fortune was large, and without children and reduced to poverty.

At the same time Mr. Denison was a person of headstrong, if not overbearing, disposition. Mr. Dent owed him much. He felt himself under some pressure, for he had complained of Mr. Denison "having hunted him up about his will," besides which the poor man was feverish and exhausted, gradually sinking under a complication of disorders. It is impossible to deny that enormous powers had been placed in the hands of one who was not a person to suppose that the testator might desire to diminish them. Accordingly, it seems that on the morning of the 1st of April Mr. Dent, after frequently repeating that Mr. Denison had too much power by the terms of the will, directed that the will should be destroyed by the two young women who attended upon him. Thus arose the question discussed in court—namely, whether the testator had intended that the destruction of the will; and after the distinct evidence of these witnesses, it was difficult to doubt it. In the absence of all contradiction, it was impossible for any jury to declare that two young women had deliberately perjured themselves for no other object than to spite Mr. Denison, and to deprive themselves of the legacies to which they would have been entitled had the will stood. There is, indeed, another question raised, whether the testator was competent at the time of the act of destruction took place; but in support of such a view there was not a tittle of evidence. The result is that the will, part of which was originally prepared by Mr. Edmund Beckett Denison, is gone, and the 45,000, which was destined for that gentleman is divided among the relations of Frederick Dent.—*Express.*

**SUSPENSION OF BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES.**—Since the receipt of the news contained in our Foreign Intelligence, we learn that five hundred Kansas men, under Captain Montgomery, are ravaging the Missouri borders with the intention of running off all slaves. General Harney is taking measures for their extermination. The Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and Norfolk banks have suspended. The Charleston banks have partially stopped payments. The New York banks are exchanging 5,000,000 dollars extra.

#### THE IRISH KIDNAPPING CASE.

The application on the part of Miss Aylward, of proscribing notoriety, for a discharge, on the ground that she was in illegal custody, is fixed before the Court of Common Pleas, Dublin, on Friday, and the Chief Justice delivered the judgment of the Court on Saturday. His Lordship, after reviewing the circumstances which had led to the lady's commitment for six months, and which will be fresh in the recollection of our readers, said:—

"The argument of counsel for this lady in this: It is conceded, they say, that we in this Court have no jurisdiction to question the propriety of the sentence having been committed, or the fact of the sentence of imprisonment, in point of duration, that has been awarded by the Court of Queen's Bench for the offence; but they say it appears upon the face of the warrant or order that this lady was sent to, and is now confined in, a prison to which the Court of Queen's Bench had no authority to send her; and therefore that she, being in illegal custody, has the common law right of every subject of this realm to have the legality or illegality of her imprisonment brought forward and questioned, not only before the Court of Common Pleas, but before any single judge of it. The Chief Justice then referred to the various arguments submitted to the Court. There was, he said, much difficulty in the case, but that the rule of law was, that one Court should not by the decision of another of co-ordinate jurisdiction until that decision was overruled by a Court of Error. He disclaimed any authority in the Court of Common Pleas to review the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in the case. The judgment of the Court was accordingly that Miss Aylward should be re-committed to prison."

#### CAPTURE OF A WHALE IN LOCH SUNART.

The following account of the capture of a whale on Loch Sunart, Strontian, Argyshire, occurs in a private letter from that quarter: "After I wrote yesterday a few of the people had an exciting adventure with a whale, which was noticed by Angus Graham in the forenoon, swimming about at the head of the loch (Sunart). Beator and his brother, of the smack *Phoenix*, were along with him. They got two harpoons made out of iron, with a ring at one end, to which they attached ropes, and two boats, and with Hamilton, the smith, and a few others, they set off in pursuit. When they came up with the whale, Beator, who is a daring fellow, struck at it with one of the harpoons. After three attempts he succeeded in fixing it about two feet above the tail, and it held fast. Away went the whale, dragging the two boats after it, at steamboat speed. It crossed and re-crossed the loch (nearly a mile broad), grounding and getting off again. At one time it went below Hamilton's boat, and gave it a lift. At another time it went close past the boat, and broke an oar, and then put down to keep it off. After a three hours' chase the whale grounded at the head of the loch, having become exhausted; and the gamekeeper, Monro, fired and put a ball through its head. The whale was thus secured, and when dead, was towed to the beach at the Green-field, where young and old have been to see it. It is twenty-four feet long, and is, I presume, of the bottle-nose variety, and is thought to be a female. The blubber will be run into oil, and divided among those men who were engaged in the capture. They owe their success chiefly to the daring of Beator, who is master of the smack belonging to Mull."

#### A LAKE ON FIRE.

A correspondent of the *Atta California* gives a description of a lake to be seen at Kilauea, in the Sandwich Islands, thirty-six miles from Hilo. After saying that the crater of this volcano is in a vast pit in the midst of an immense plain, having only a gradual rise to the centre—and that within a quarter of a mile is the entrance to a great cave, which he and his guides explored, he says: "Suddenly we came to a high bank, and looking down we beheld a lake of fire beneath us about seventy-five feet. This lake is something more than a mile in circumference. There is a full view of the lake, and of liquid fire, of a bright red colour, spluttering and splashing like ocean waves! A little island of hard lava stands in the middle of the lake, against the black sides of which the waves of fire dashed with tremendous fury, and, breaking on its jagged cliffs, they would cast their red spray high into the air. The sides of this lake are solid walls of red fire, glowing with fearful intensity. We were standing on the windy bank, with a strong cold wind blowing down, yet the heat was so intense that we could only look for a moment at a time, and then turn away to catch the refreshing influence of the cool breeze. In addition to the hideous roaring and hissing of the lake, we heard at short intervals sounds much resembling that of a steamer blowing off steam, infinitely louder, and more of a growling of pent-up forces struggling for subterranean caverns, at which the very earth seemed to tremble. Occasional large masses of the cooled lava on the edge of the lake became detached, and falling into the boiling cauldron, were instantly reduced to a liquid state."

Mr. Lindsay arrived in England, by the Persia, on Monday. Previously to his departure from New York, he delivered a parting address before the Executive Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, rehearsing considerably length the result of his observations in the United States and Canada, as connected with the various propositions he has been so zealously urging, looking to a modification of international maritime law between his own country and America. Mr. Lindsay expressed himself highly pleased with the results of his mission, and after rehearsing the substance of his conversations with the President and his Cabinet, bade the Chamber farewell, the committee, in return, complimenting him by a friendly resolution,

# THE WORK-TABLE.

CONDUCTED BY MADemoiselle ROCHE.

## FRENCH ANTI-MACASSAR IN RAISED CROCHET FLOWERS.

THERE are many advantages in being able to execute a handsome piece of work in small and separate portions; it is much more convenient, less intricate, and therefore more easy, and it is accomplished with much less fatigue, as a single flower or leaf, or whatever form it may happen to be in, can be worked at spare intervals of time, when a large and elaborate article would require too much thought for it to be a light and pleasant occupation. On these accounts we have given this piece of crochet, which will be found very rich and handsome when finished, and we have endeavoured to arrange it in as simple a manner as possible, so that tiresome and lengthy descriptions may not deter our subscribers from commencing it. We have, therefore, given the large flower, the small one, and the leaf, which are all to be worked separately, and joined together where they touch; but where there is a space they must be united by a chain, made firm by working in it a row of plain crochet. These give the appearance of stalks, and are an im-

provement. The design given is arranged to have an oval in the centre of simple chain crochet, forming a succession of scallops, with the rich raised flowers all round it. After one of the large flowers is worked it will be seen that they can be formed of any size, which is a great advantage, as when a space is to be filled they can be made either large or small, to suit it, without the least difficulty. The following are the instructions for working the three different parts:—

**LARGE FLOWER**—1st Row.—7 chain, form into a ring, on which work 7 chain and 1 plain five times; 8 plain in the 7 chain, repeat all round. On these work 1 plain, 4 stitches with the thread once over the needle, 1 plain; repeat these 9 times to form the first row of leaves. At the back row work 3 chain, 1 plain, 15 times. On these 3 chain work 1 plain, 4 stitches with the thread once over, 1 plain, 15 times. Work another row at the back of the 3 chain, and 1 plain, 16 times, and again work another row of leaves the same as the last.

**THE SMALL FLOWER** is worked as follows: Commence with 5 chain; unite into a ring; work on this 10 plain stitches; work 4 chain and 1 plain 5 times. On each of these 4 chain work 1 plain, 4 with the thread once over the needle, 1 plain. Work a row of

4 chain, 1 plain, 5 times, at the back, and repeat another row of leaves in the same manner as the previous row.

**THE LEAF** is commenced on a chain of 35, turn, missing 5 stitches, 1 plain, 1 chain, missing 1, 6 stitches with the thread once over the needle, and missing 1 between. 1 plain stitch, to narrow again at the stalk. Work a row all round of 1 chain, 1 plain, but at the point of the leaf two stitches in one. Work another row all round of 3 chain, 1 plain, and continue a row of plain on the chain which is left for the stalk. Some of the leaves should be worked with a stalk, for the purpose of joining the different parts together; these stalks may cross each other where the spaces are large, as this gives strength to the work and improves the effect.

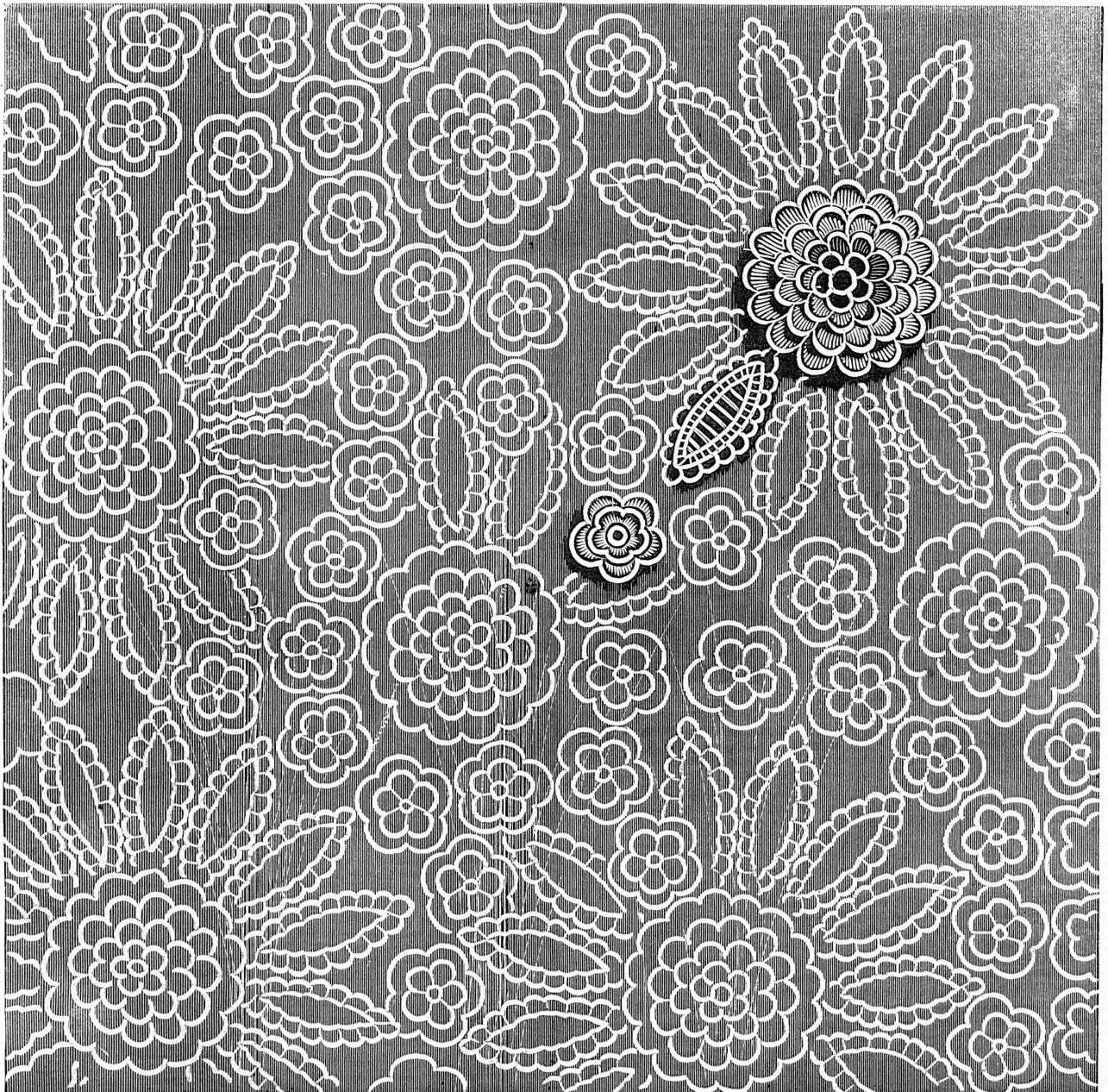
## ROSE AND LEAF PATTERN IN CUT-OUT EMBROIDERY ON DOUBLE MUSLIN.

We lately gave a design for an under-skirt in a new style of embroidery, being cut-out in double muslin. We are aware that the effect would be very much enriched by the addition of a border, introduced close above the hem, the group of roses previously given being worked at regular intervals above. To

meet this requirement, we have now arranged a design to be executed exactly in the same style—that is, the whole of the outline is in cut-out holes, the flowers and leaves are in double muslin, the veins of the leaves and stems are in well-raised satin-stitch or sewn over. Ladies who do not wish to undertake the larger design may work this separately, above the hem of the under-skirt; and for rich effect it may be repeated again between the tucks, if desired. This new style of work will be found to give firmness to the skirt, as well as being of a lively and ornamental character.

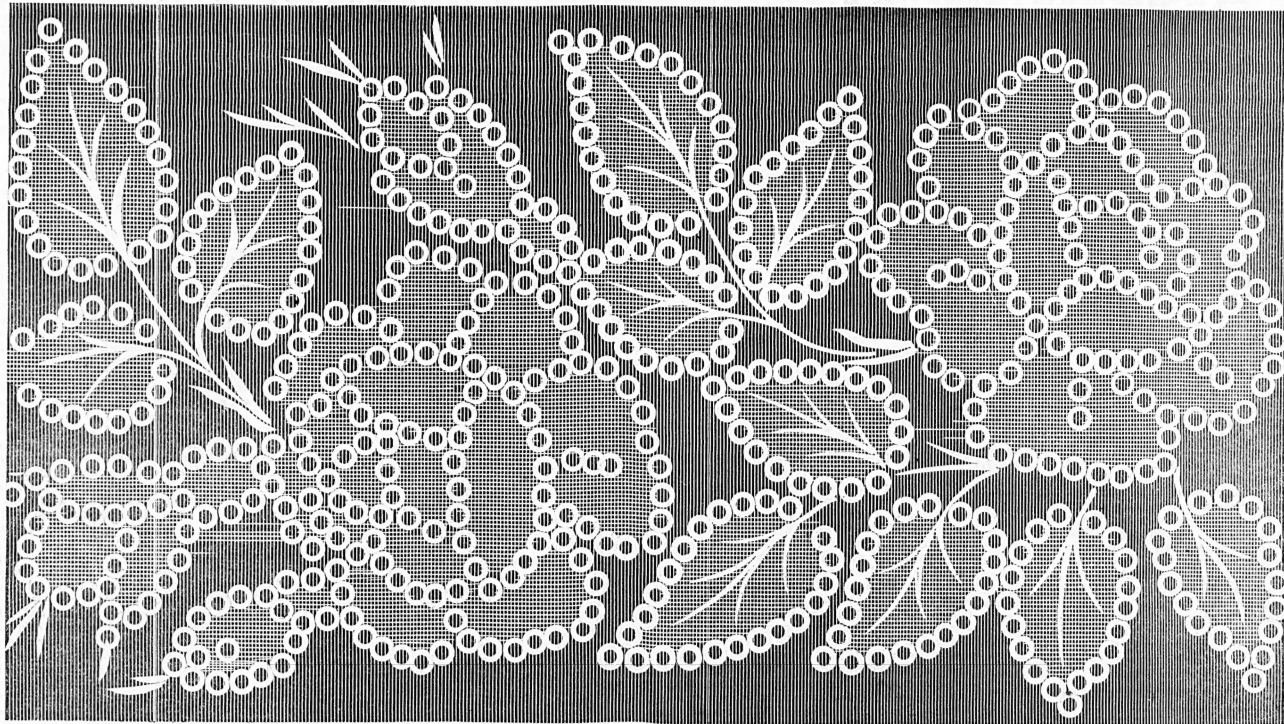
## SPECTACLE CASE.

This little article is to be worked on fine silk canvas with floss silks in tent-stitch. This will prevent the necessity of filling in the ground, and it also leaves the design more distinct when it is worked. The centre cross is in three colours, the little star in the middle is four white stitches with one grey in the centre. Round it there are eight stitches in rich dark crimson; the four straight lines in the middle of the cross are in lighter crimson; round these four lines the cross is enlarged by two rows of bright blue stitches, in two shades. The six little stars around are in two shades of crimson. The remainder of the



FRENCH ANTI-MACASSAR.





EMBROIDERY.

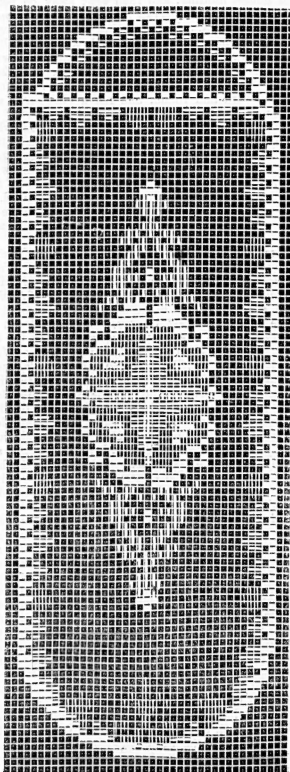
## LUTE PINCUSHION.

This little article, suitable for hanging on the Christmas Tree, is made in the following simple way: Cut two pieces of cardboard to the shape given, cover them with coloured velvet or satin, lay a small spot of black velvet on the one intended for the front, and fasten it down with a few stitches in silk. Then take some fine gold thread, and make the long stitches to represent the strings of the lute; sew the two pieces together, attach a bow to the end, stitch a row of pins all round, and the little article will be completed.

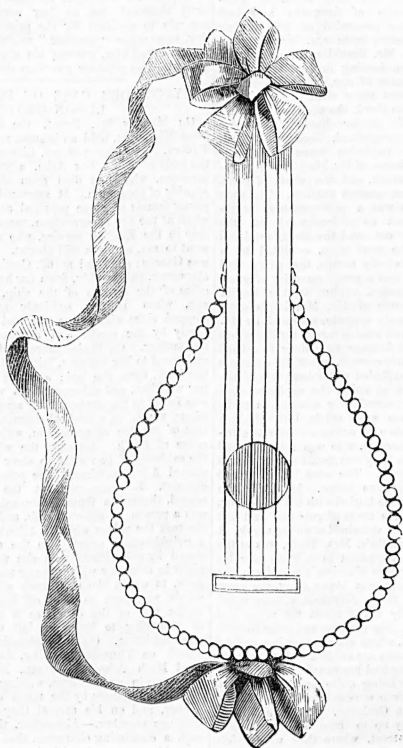
## SIMPLE DESIGN IN BERLIN WOOL-WORK FOR MATS, SLIPPERS, CUSHIONS, &amp;c.

Simple patterns in Berlin wool-work, producing lively and pleasing effects, are amongst those supplies for the Work-Table which every lady finds most useful for various purposes, enabling her with perfect ease to make many pretty articles, which, if great arrangement were necessary, would never be undertaken. The little design which we have now given is one of these, being perfectly easy of execution, and especially pretty when completed. Wools of three different

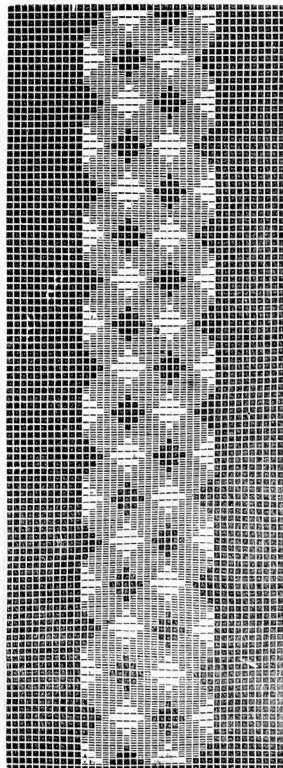
colours are all that are required, worked in the following manner: The lines which form the sides of the diamonds are in a brilliant green, inclining to a blue; when they appear to cross, the small square becomes a very dark green, approaching to a black, the ground or under diamonds being white. Another pretty arrangement of colours is to take a ruby for the sides of the diamonds, a black for the crossings, and a white for the ground; or a blue may be substituted for the ruby with equally good effect. This little design will be found well-suited for cushions



SPECTACLE CASE.



LUTE PINCUSHION.



BERLIN WOOL-WORK







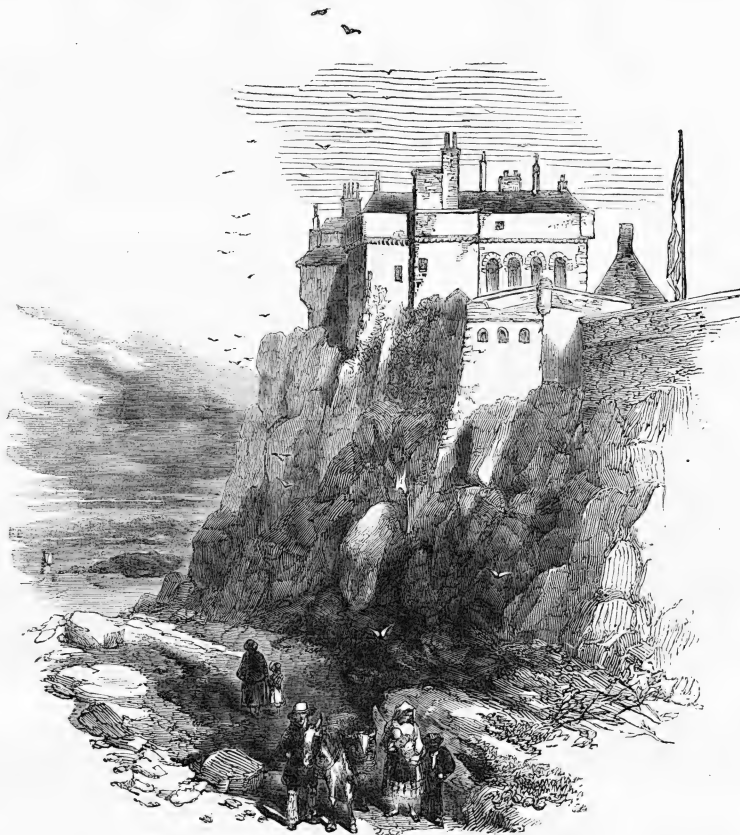
## INTERESTING PLACES LATELY VISITED BY THE EMPRESS EUGENIE.

WEEKLY  
MUSICAL SUMMARY.

A statement of the accounts of the late Worcester Musical Festival showed that besides a surplus of receipts over expenditure, the sum of 1,214*l.*, had been realised for the charity for the relief of clergy-men's widows. We have now the pleasure of adding that Lord Coventry has sent a donation of 100*l.*, making the sum raised for the charity 1,314*l.*, thereby exceeding by 25*l.* the amount raised at the previous Worcester Festival in 1857. The amount produced by this year's Festival is indeed the largest that has ever been raised since the existence of these music meetings, which were first instituted nearly a century and a-half ago. At Gloucester, last year, the sum raised was 1,143*l.* Twenty-five stewards have already consented to act for the Hereford Festival next year, and a guarantee fund has been set on foot, to which 300*l.* has been subscribed.

Herr Molique has generously declined to receive any remuneration for the Oratorio of *Abraham*, performed with so much success at the last Norwich Festival. When the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Roger Korrison, forwarded to the composer the sum awarded to him, it was returned, with a request that it might be presented to the charitable fund in behalf of which the Festival was instituted.

Among the alterations recently effected in the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral, we may notice the changed position of the old organ, which has been removed from its former place, and is now erected beneath the first arch from the altar, on the north side of the choir. This fine instrument has been put up in all its integrity, as it left the hands of Father Smith, the famous builder, upwards of 100 years ago; but some additions have been made for the purpose of adapting it to the present stage of the art, by Messrs. Hill, the eminent builders, under the superintendence of Mr. Goss, the organist of the Cathedral. The general opinion seems to be, that the diffusion of sound, which was so admirably effected by the former position of the organ, is some-



STIRLING CASTLE, STIRLING.

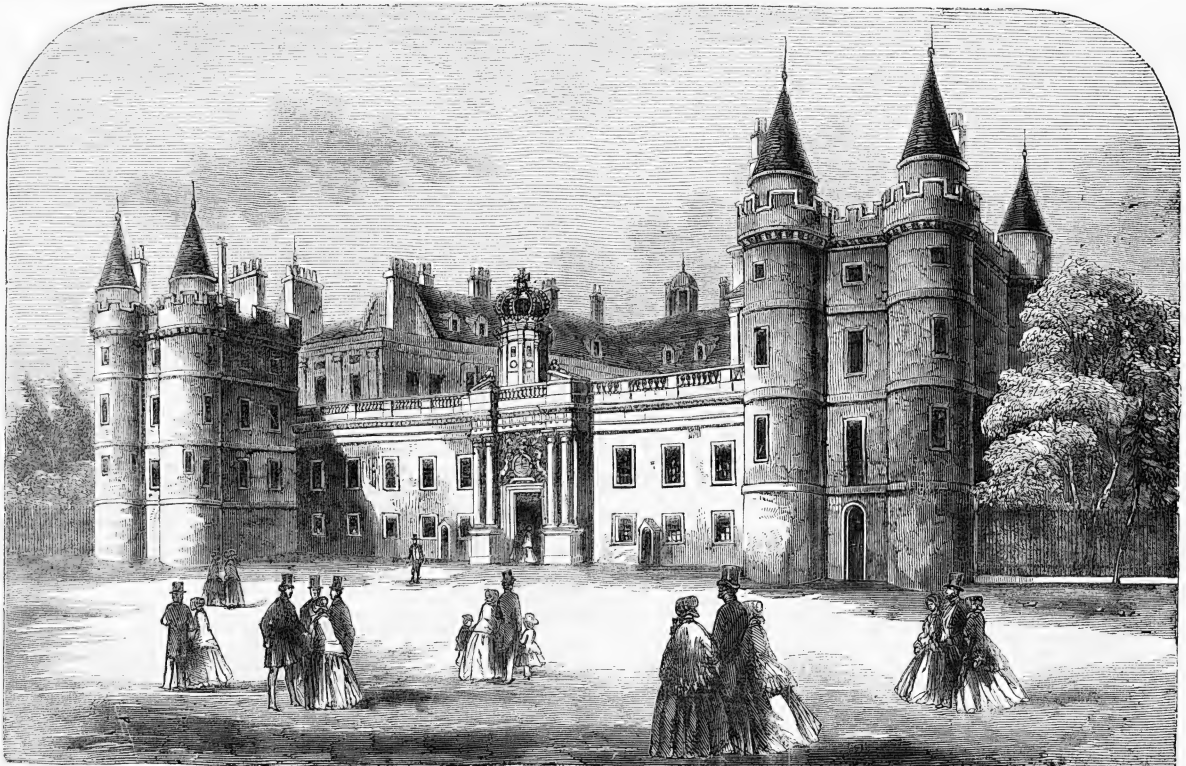
what diminished by the change; but one great advantage, which did not formerly exist, is acknowledged to have been secured by the alteration—viz., immediate and direct communication between the organist and the choir. The organ is now played from a seat on the same level as the seats of the chorists, which have been removed to the upper part of the choir. Beneath the dome an organ is being erected for the Sunday evening services in that part of the Cathedral. It is an instrument of vast size and power, and it was originally built for the Alhambra in Leicester-square. It was purchased at the cost of 1,000*l.*; 100*l.* is said to have been expended in removing it to its present site; and another 1,000*l.* is estimated as the cost of putting it up, exclusive of a suitable case, which will occasion considerable additional expense.

The universal popularity of Weber's *Freischütz* is testified by the fact that it has been translated from the original German into no fewer than nine European languages—viz., Italian, French, English, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, Russian, Polish, and Bohemian.

The Stradivarius violin, which belonged to Spohr for the space of half a century, was recently sold by the heirs of the great composer. It is understood to be one of the finest violins extant.

In Paris the Prefet de Police has issued a circular to all the Commissaries de Police of the Capital and Department of the Seine, directing them to enforce the observance of the new concert pitch in the orchestras of concerts, balls, &c. In a recent meeting of the Academy of Arts in Brussels, the question was mooted whether it would be desirable for Belgium to follow the example of France, in adopting the lowered concert pitch. Professor Fétis was of opinion that the tuning fork should be uniformly regulated, but not lowered in pitch.

Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard, M.P., passed through town on Wednesday from Derbyshire, on his way to Arundel Castle, to attend the funeral of the late Duke of Norfolk.



HOLYROOD HOUSE, EDINBURGH.



## TOWN AND COUNTRY RESIDENCES OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.



THE PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, PARIS.

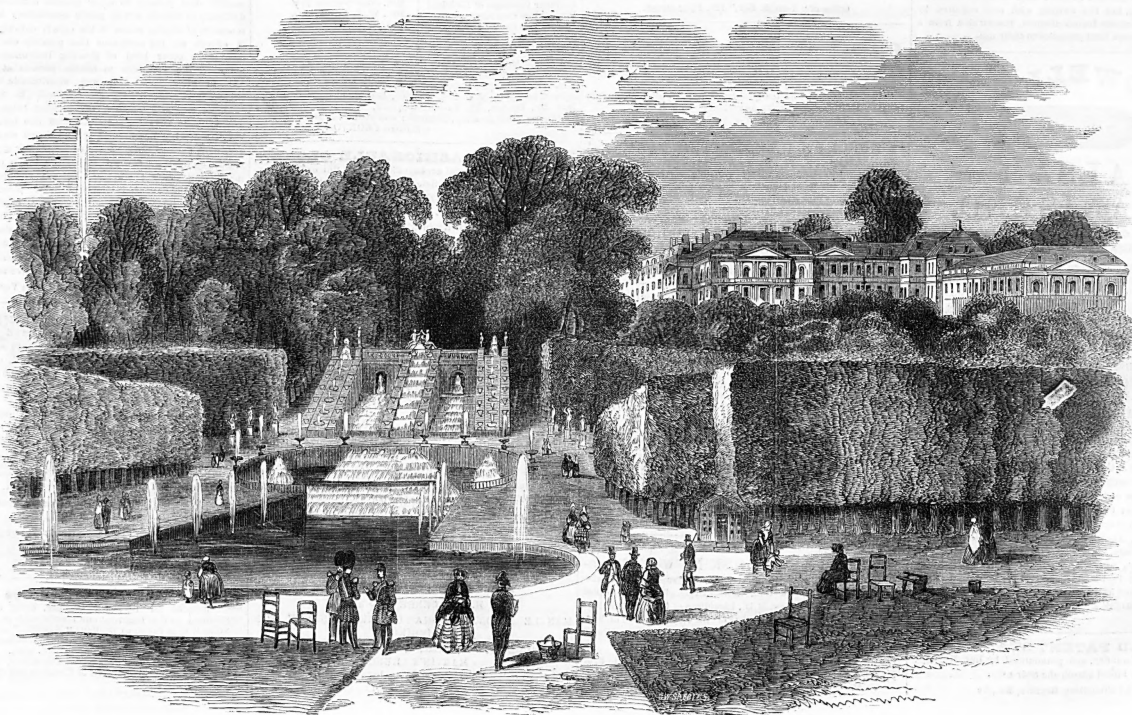
## ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BEAT INSTITUTION.

A meeting of the Institution was held on Thursday, at John-street, Adelphi, Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., O.P., in the chair. The Secretary having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the following rewards were voted to the crews of the life-boats of the Institution, for their laudable exertions in saving life from shipwrecks during the recent stormy weather. 6l. to the crew of the Hauxley, Northumberland, life-boat, for saving the crew of five men of the schooner Susan and Isabella, of Dundee, on the 23rd ult. 7l. 10s. to the crew of the Newbiggin life-boat, for putting off and rescuing the crew of three men of the schooner Ross, of Lynn, on the

same day. 6l. to the men who manned the Filey life-boat on the morning of the 10th ult., and saved the crew of five men of the brig Flying Fish, of Whitby. 20l. to the crew of the Lyme Regis life-boat, for going off on the night of the 14th, when it was pitchy dark and blowing a fearful gale of wind, and saving three men from the smack Elizabeth and Ann, of that port. 12l. to the crew of the Middlesborough life-boat, for saving, on Sunday night last, ten men from the brig Prodruma, of Middlesboro'. 6l. 10s. to the crew of the Yarmouth new surf life-boat, for putting off and saving, during the night of the 18th, when it was blowing a heavy gale of wind, the crew of five men of the schooner Admiral Hood, of Rochester. The Newhaven, Sussex, life-boat had also rendered im-

portant service in bringing to a place of safety a steam-dredger with nine men on board, during a heavy gale of wind on the night of the 14th ult. Other payments, amounting to 80l., were also made for services rendered at the life-boat station. Captain Tudor, R.N., who had for a previous gallant act, in the Wick life-boat, received the Silver Medal of the Institution, was presented with its second service clasp for his recent intrepid services in saving two persons from the wrecked vessel Martha, of that port. Mr. S. Clarke, pilot at Teignmouth, was also presented with the thanks of the Institution, inscribed on vellum, and one pound, for his general valuable services in saving life. Many other rewards were also voted for saving life on various parts of the coast.

Admiral Cator stated that the barometer placed by the Duke of Northumberland at Calleroats, near Shields, had been to the fishermen of that village of the greatest service. They had recently observed it falling when the weather was quite calm, and when they were preparing to go to sea. A few hours afterwards a fearful gale sprung up, when they believed every one of them would probably have perished, had they gone out when it was fine. It was reported that Miss Burdett Coutts had presented to the seamen at Sunderland a transporting carriage built on the plan of the Institution. She had previously generously given the seamen a life-boat. It was decided that 1,000l. from the small funded capital of the Institution should be sold to meet the heavy payments.



PALACE OF ST. CLOUD, NEAR PARIS.

## Advertisements.

## SEWING MACHINES.



The best and cheapest Machines in the world, either for family or manufacturing use, are Newton Wilson's and Co's. They are adapted for a greater variety of work, will do more work and do it better, are simpler in construction, easier to work, and less liable to derangement than any other.

Every Machine guaranteed, and kept in order twelve months free of charge. Gratuitous instruction to purchasers.

NEWTON WILSON and Co's

COTTAGE MACHINE ..... £5 5 0  
GROVER and BAKER MACHINE ..... 7 7 0  
BOUDOIR MACHINE ..... 10 10 0

Patent apparatus for Tucking, Hemming and Binding, performing an astonishing amount of work, in a style of Matchless Perfection.

Illustrated Price List, with Sample of Sewing, sent (post free) from their Great Central Depot, 14, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, or from the Branch Depot.

"They can be used to stitch, to hem, to bind, to tuck, to gather, to quilt, to embroider in imitation of braid work, and to turn either square or curve corners, the accomplishment of all which astonishing feats may be verified by any one who will pay a visit to the No. 6, 14, High Holborn, London, and inspect the elaborate specimen of plain and fancy needlework there produced and exhibited."—Illustrated Times, June 22nd, 1860.

**A CLEAR COMPLEXION is produced** by GOWLAND'S LOTION. Ladies riding and promenading, or exposed to the weather at this variable season, will, on the application of this celebrated preparation, experience its extraordinary genial qualities. It produces and sustains great purity and delicacy of complexion, removes freckles, tan, and redness, and promotes healthy action, softness, and elasticity of the skin, and is recommended in preference to any other preparation by the medical profession. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Half-pints, 2s. 6d. Caution. Observe the name of the Proprietor, "E. C. Bourne, 19, Lamb's Conduit-street," on the Government stamp.

## GREY HAIR RESTORED to its NATURAL COLOUR.



N.B.—The Electro-Galvanic Brashes were formerly made and sold by F. M. Herring, but the wetting with acid required by the battery, and the many inconveniences, inseparable from a galvanic apparatus, were fatal obstacles to their use.

## POWELL'S

BLACKFRIARS ROAD.

## BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, ASTHMA, HUSKINESS IN THE THROAT, &c.

This excellent, old-established Good Preparation, is under the immediate patronage of several of the most distinguished Nobility and Gentry in the Kingdom.

Standing upon its own merits, it needs no eulogium on the part of the Proprietor.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, at 1s. 1d. a 2s. 1d. per Bottle.

WAREHOUSE, 16, BLACKFRIARS-ROAD.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.

**CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors** in Ordinary to Her Majesty, and to their Patrons, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and other Table Delicacies, the whole of which are prepared with the most scrupulous attention; o whole-someness and purity. C. and B. have for many years enjoyed the high honour of supplying Her Majesty's Table with their Manufactures. A few of the articles most highly recommended are—Pickles, and Tart Fruits of every description, Royal Table Sauce, Essence of Shrimps, Sole Sauce, Essence of Anchovies, Orange Marmalade, Anchovy and Blotter Pastes, Strawberry and other Potted Meats, Cats'-paw Jellies of various kinds for table use, M. Sayer's Sauces, Relish, and Aromatic Mustard, Carstairs' Sir Robert Peel's Sauce, and Payne's Royal Oxbone Sauce. To be obtained of all respectable Grocers, &c., and wholesale of CROSSE and BLACKWELL, 21, SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON.

**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH**, used in the Royal Laundry, and pronounced by Her Majesty's Laundress to be the Finest Starch ever used.

Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

## Book Advertisements.

Next week, in 1 vol., fcap. 8vo, 3s. 6d.,

## THE WORN WEDDING RING, and other Poems.

By W. B. Brewster.

London: Chapman and Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

## BOOKS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

FLOWERING PLANTS OF GREAT BRITAIN. By ANNE PRATT. Vols. 1 to V., with 238 Coloured Plates. 8vo, each vol. 15s.

FERNS OF GREAT BRITAIN. By ANNE PRATT. (Forming Vol. VI.) With 41 Coloured Plates. 8vo, 12s.

GRASSES and SEDGES. By ANNE PRATT. (Forming Vol. VII.) With 31 Coloured Plates, containing every British (216) Species. 8vo, 10s. 6d.

THE DEW DROP and the MIST.—An account of the phenomena and properties of atmospheric vapour in various parts of the world. By C. TOMLINSON, Esq. Fcap. 8vo, 3s. 6d.

THE THUNDERSTORM.—An account of the properties of lightning and of atmospheric electricity in various parts of the world. By C. TOMLINSON, Esq. Fcap. 8vo, 3s. 6d.

SHIPWRECKS and ADVENTURES at SEA. With numerous engravings. Fcap. 8vo, 3s.

THE NATURAL HISTORY OF SELBORNE. By the Rev. Gilbert WHITE, A.M. Arranged for young persons. With numerous woodcuts drawn by William Dawkins. 8vo, 4s.

MONTHLY GLEANINGS from the FIELD and GARDEN. Edited by the Rev. C. A. JONES, with 24 Coloured Plates. Royal 16mo, gilt, 3s.

SAWDEEDS. 12 Plates, printed in Colours, with descriptive letter-press. Square 16mo, 1s. 8d.

ANSON'S VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD. New Edition, with numerous engravings and Map. Fcap. 8vo, 4s. 6d.

THE OCEAN.—Being a description of the phenomena, subjects of interest observable on the Shores of Britain, in the Arctic Sea, the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans, &c. By F. M. GOSWELL, F.R.S. Fcap. 8vo, 4s.

SCRIPTURE TOPOGRAPHY (2 Vols.).—PALESTINE and GENTILE WORLD. New Edition, considerably enlarged and improved. Illustrated with numerous engravings from photographs. Fcap. 8vo, each vol. 6s.

SKETCHES of the AFRICAN KINGDOMS and PEOPLES, with a Map and numerous Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo, 4s.

HISTORY of the BRITISH SETTLEMENTS in INDIA, to the Close of the Sepoy Rebellion. Fcap. 8vo, 4s.

ILLUSTRATIONS of USEFUL ARTS, MANUFACTURES, and TRADES. With 1,800 woodcuts. By C. TOMLINSON, Esq. Fcap. 8vo, 4s.

BIBLE PICTURES and STORIES. Illustrated with 48 Plates printed in Colours. Imperial 16mo—Old Testament, 3s.; New Testament, 4s.

THE PICTURE BOOK—Scripture History, Scripture Manners and Customs, and Scripture Natural History. 4to, 3s.

READINGS from ENGLISH HISTORY, for Children—From 55 B.C. to 1855 A.D. Square 16mo, 2s.

FAMILIAR HISTORY of the BRITISH FISHES. With numerous engravings. Fcap. 8vo, 4s.

PICTURES and STORIES for LITTLE CHILDREN. By ISABELLA E. GILMAN. Containing 144 woodcuts. 16mo, 1s.

WILD FLOWERS. 2 vols. By ANNE PRATT. With 129 Coloured Plates. 16mo, 16s.

POISONOUS, NOXIOUS, and SUSPECTED PLANTS of our FIELDS and WOODS. With 44 Coloured Plates. Imperial 16mo, 16s.

OUR NATIVE SONGSTERS. By ANNE PRATT. With 73 Coloured Plates. 16mo, 8s.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge: Depositories, London: 17, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.; W. G. Exchange, E.C.; and 16, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, W.

"Sir," said Dr. Johnson, "let us take a walk down Fleet-street."

NEW MAGAZINE.—Every Month, One Shilling.

## TEMPLE BAR.

A London Magazine for Town and Country Readers.

Conducted by GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

Author of "William Hogarth," &c.

Office of "Temple Bar," 122, Fleet-street.

1861.

LADIES will do well to purchase the January Number of THE WHAT-NOT, or, LADIES' HANDY BOOK, price 3d., before they subscribe to any other Magazine. Order of any Bookseller.

"Untrivalled, whether the quality or quantity of the contents are considered."—Dorsetshire Advertiser.

London: Kent and Co., Paternoster-row.

**THORLEY'S ILLUSTRATED FARMER'S ALMANACK, 77, NEWGATE-STREET, CITY.** This Farmers' year-book contains more valuable information to the Farmer than any other almanack at even double the price, and ought to be on every Agriculturist's Book Shelf throughout the Kingdom.

**THORLEY'S AGRICULTURAL GLEANER.**—This Weekly is published every Saturday, and contains everything new and beneficial to the Agriculturist. Price 2d., Stamped 3d. 77, Newgate-street, City.

Just published, price Sixpence, in cloth One Shilling, **RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS; or, DIRECTIONS for the CURE of TYPHOID, DOLOREUX, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, TOOTH-ACHE, DISEASES of the GUMS, &c., &c.** Containing also VALUABLE PRESCRIPTIONS for various painful affections.

"We ought to be very grateful to any one who gives us sensible instructions on the treatment of these maladies as Mr. Birlow does. His little treatise will be a most useful addition to the family medicine-chest."—Englishwoman's Review.

"This book is admirably adapted to minister to the relief of those liable to the disease or which it treats."—Christian News.

"Many prescriptions have cost a guinea each which were not of greater real value than some which this book contains."—Weekly Times.

Post free for the price, in letter stamps, from the Author, S. BIRLOW, Dentist, Darlington, County Durham; sold in London by Hamilton, Adams, and Co., and all Booksellers.

Just Published,

**DISEASES of the SKIN, with Photographic Illustrations, price 1s., by post 1s. 2d.; also SKIN DISEASES, and their REMEDIES, 2d. 6d., by post 3s. 10d. By E. J. JORDAN, M.D., Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, &c., &c. Published by John Churchill. To be had from the Author only.**

CONSULTATIONS DAILY, from 10 to 2, and from 5 to 8, by appointment.

29, George-street, Hanover-square, London, W.

## GURNEY and HILTON'S STOCK.

## EXTRAORDINARY SALE of SILKS, DRESS FABRICS, DROGUETS, REPS, SHAWLS, LINENS, CALICOES, LACE, GLOVES, RIBBONS, &amp;c.

Messrs. AMOTT, BROTHERS & Co., having bought at a great sacrifice the entire STOCK-IN-TRADE of Messrs. GURNEY and HILTON, Wholesale Drapers, Silk Merchants, and Linen Factors, Cheapside, London, and Moira buildings, Belfast, the same has been removed to the warehouses, 61 and 62, St. Paul's Churchyard, and will be on SALE during the next Ten Days, without reserve.

Messrs. AMOTT BROTHERS, having determined to clear this stock immediately, in order to make room for the CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES, which have been ordered for the 15th of December, they have therefore marked all these Goods at much less than half the cost of production. The following are a few of the leading prices in Silks:—

470 Pieces of PESARO CROISSURE and CHECKED SILKS will be sold for one Guinea the Robe, good in quality, and worth 4s.

147 Dress Pieces of CHAMBER and other SILKS, worth 4s., now marked 23s. 6d.

907 Pieces FRENCH SILKS, BROCADE and CHECKED, 11, 15, 6d., worth in Paris 3s. 3d.

200 Pieces LIGHT COLOURED SILKS, 11 Guineas and 12 17s. 6d., for Dinner or Evening Dress. Decided bargain.

RICH BROCADED FLOUNCED SILK ROBES, cost to make 4s., will be cleared at 2s. 6d.

110 Pieces RICH MOIRE ANTOINES, of best quality, 3s. 10d. the Full Robe. Worth 7s.

RICH BLACK SILKS, PLAIN GLASSES, BROCHE CHENE, POMPADOUR, and other SILKS, equally cheap.

1,400 Pieces of RICH FRENCH REPS and DROGUETS will be sold at 10s. 9d. Full Dress. Positively worth 25s.

Patterns post-free.

AMOTT, BROTHERS, 61 and 62, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

## METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL, DEVONSHIRE-SQUARE, BISHOPSGATE, CITY, N.E.

PATRON—His Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT, K.G., &c. Vice-PATRON—The Right Honourable the LORD MAYOR.

This Hospital is open to the sick poor of all creeds and countries, without the troublesome and too often prejudicial impediment of a clergyman's letter of recommendation. The continued aid of the benevolent is earnestly solicited.

A BAZAR for the SALE of USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL WORK will be held in aid of the funds of this institution, in Crosby-hall, Bishopsgate-street, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 19th and 20th of December, under the following distinguished patronage:—

THE LADY MAYOORES.

Marchioness of Winchester  
Marchioness of Stafford  
Marchioness of Waterford  
Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry  
Marchioness of Thomond  
Dowager Countess of Chester  
Countess of Oxford  
Countess of Shrewsbury and Tontine  
Countess of Shaftesbury  
Countess Fitz-William  
Countess of Harrington  
Countess of Huntingdon  
Countess of Portsmouth  
Countess of Shrewsbury  
Countess of Chesterfield  
Countess of Seaford  
Countess of Rosebery  
Countess of Salisbury  
Countess of Cornwall  
Countess of Kintore  
Countess of Arundel  
Countess of Egremont  
Countess of Scarborough  
Countess of Strathmore  
Countess de Fialthall  
Dowager Countess of Lichfield  
Countess de Winton  
Viscountess Forbes  
Viscountess Horwood

Viscountess Sydney  
Baroness North  
Baroness de La Zouche  
Lady Churchill  
Lady Ashburn  
Lady de Lisle and Dudley  
Lady Denman  
Dowager Lady Erskine  
Lady Layfield  
Lady Hildesdale  
Lady Selby  
Lady Curzon  
Lady Frederic  
Lady Venetia  
Lady Ernest Broke  
Lady Alfred Paget  
Lady Edward Thynne  
Lady Maynard Heslgrave  
Lady Haxton  
Lady Barnard  
Lady Brooke Middleton  
Lady George de Abingdon  
Lady Shelley  
Lady Frederick Smith  
Lady de Warrington  
Lady de Bunsfield  
Hon. Mrs. Beaulieu  
Hon. Mrs. Gurney  
Mrs. John Gurney Fry  
Viscountess Camille  
Mrs. W. L. Ogilvy  
Mrs. Reynolds  
Miss Fry  
Miss Fry

A Grand Military Band will be in attendance.

Tickets of admission, One Shilling each, may be obtained of Mr. Duffies, 147, Houndsditch, E.C.; Mrs. Murrell, 17, Minner-square, Kingston, N.E.; Mrs. Deane, Brunswick-square, W.C.; Mrs. H. D. Jones, 50, Tavistock-square, W.C.; at the Estate Exchange, Change-alley, Cornhill; and at the Hospital.

GEORGE CHIXTON, Secretary.

## NEW and FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.

In the most graceful arrangements, and finished by experienced tailors, are now on Sale at the Extensive Shawl, Cloak and Fur Warehouses of MESSRS. H. LAWRENCE and SON, No. 1, LUDGATE-STREET, ST. PAUL'S.

NEW SLEEVE CLOAKS in RICH BEEBEE CLOTH, 18s. 9d., such as West-End houses would sell at thirty shillings.

NEW FALLOTTES in SEAL-SKIN, any colour, One Guinea; in BROWN CLOTH, 17s. 6d., usually sold at 2l.

RICH VELVET FUR CLOAKS, in all the new colours and black, 14 guineas, worth forty shillings.

RICH DOUBLE WOVEN SEAL SKIN FALLOTTES, in new and elegant designs, warranted to wear and withstand any amount of wet, with the sleeves superbly quilted and ornamented, two guineas each.

THE NEW FRENCH PATTERNS, the most elaborate productions of the season, have now been copied, and will be sold for two and a-half guineas each. These superb specimens cost in Paris between 5l. and 6l.

THE NEW VELVET SLEEVE CLOAK, made in pure Genoa Silk Velvet, richly ornamented, and quilted, at three guineas, are not equalled in the West-End of London under 7l.

THE CELEBRATED ORVETO LOOSE CLOTH JACKET of fine cloth, and beautifully made, will be found the most genuine value ever offered, price 10s. 6d.

Ladies may select from a stock of 4,000 Cloaks, in every variety of style and quality, from Five Shillings each to Fifty Pounds.

Any Purchaser will be allowed to take out from the show case goods exposed for sale upon payment of the price marked.

Engravings of the New Cloaks Post Free.

H. LAWRENCE and SON, MANTLE IMPORTERS, SHAWL WAREHOUSEMEN and FURRIERS.

No. 1, LUDGATE STREET, ST. PAUL'S, OPPOSITE ST MARTIN'S CHURCH, Half way down the thoroughfare between St. Paul's and Fleet Street.

## TEETH.

## 33, LUDGATE-HILL and 110, REGENT-STREET, are the Dental Establishments of Messrs. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists, Patentees of the system for insuring perfect articulation and mastication without the impediments usually attendant upon the ordinary plans. In their Improved Metallic Teeth and Flexible Gums there are no Springs or Wires, no extraction of roots. The fit is of the most unerring accuracy, while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, pressure upon the gums or remaining teeth is entirely avoided. It is permanent, wholesome, and congenial to the mouth, and when in use defies the notice of the closest observer. It is only necessary to see them to be convinced of their superiority, and unless universal satisfaction be given no fee is accepted. The best materials are used, which Messrs. Gabriel are enabled to supply at prices lower than are usually charged for common qualities, they having on the premises extensive laboratories for the manufacture of every speciality appertaining to the profession. Consultation gratis. Established 1804; and at 134, DUKE-STREET, Liverpool.

Gabriel's Treatise fully explains the system, and may be had gratis, or stamped envelope.

The Patent White Enamel, which effectually restores decayed front teeth, can only be obtained as above. Observe the numbers.

Prepared White Gums Percha Enamel, the best stopping for decayed teeth or toothache, 1s. 6d. per box, obtainable through any chemist in town or country, or direct Twenty Stamps.

"Messrs. G.'s improvements in dentistry are really important, and will well repay a visit to their establishments."—Sunday Times, Sept. 6th, 1857.

## CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &amp;c.

Instantly relieved by a dose of DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—in consequence of the extraordinary efficacy of this remedy, several unprincipled parties have been induced to vend imitations. Never be tempted to buy Chlorodyne, except in sealed bottles, having the Government stamp, and the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," engraved thereon. A sheet full of medical testimonials accompanies each bottle.

Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Sold in bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d., carriage free.

## BROWN and POLSON'S PATENT CORN FLOUR.

The LANCET states— "This is superior to anything of the kind known."

First of the kind Manufactured and Patented in the United Kingdom and France, as explained with Engravings in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of May 10th. Supplied by BROWN and POLSON to Her Majesty the Queen, by order from Buckingham Palace. It is in great favour wherever it has been made known for, Fuddings, Blancmange, &c., preferred to the best arrow root, and especially suited to the delicacy of Children and Invalids.

BROWN and POLSON, Manufacturers and Purveyors to Her Majesty.

Paisley, Manchester, Dublin, and London.

## SPECTACLES.—Sight and Hearing.—Deafness.—New discovery.—39, Abchurch-lane, P. C.

Deafness.—Observe, opposite the York Hotel. The Original Vibrator, an extraordinarily powerful, small, newly-invented instrument for deafness, entirely different from all others, to surpass anything of the kind that has been, or probably ever can be, produced. It rests within the ears, without projecting, and being of the same colour as the skin, is not perceptible; it enables deaf persons to enjoy social pleasures, to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies; the unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the ears is entirely removed, and it affords all the assistance that possibly could be desired; also every other kind of Hearing Instruments. The Eyes.—Optical improvements to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease and discriminate objects with perfect distinctness. Messrs. S. and B. Solomon have invented spectacle lenses of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is, that vision becoming impaired is preserved and strengthened, and very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with these lenses of a much less magnifying power; and they do not require frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Powerful and brilliant patent telescopes, camp, race-course, opera, and perspective glasses, possessing such extraordinary powers, that some, 24 inches, will show distinctly Jupiter's moon, Saturn's ring, and the double stars. Also, a very powerful, small waistcoat-pocket glass, the size of a walnut, to discern minute objects at a distance of from four to five miles.

29, Abchurch-lane, P. C., opposite York Hotel, W.

## MR. EDWARD DAVISON'S EVER-ASTING TEETH, of such EXQUISITE BEAUTY and fitting so admirably in the month, that nature appears to have availed good the ravages of TIME, DISEASE, or ACCIDENT.

These Teeth are unparalleled in the world, and so exactly resemble nature, that detection is impossible by the closest observer. One set usually lasts a life-time, without further trouble or expense. Mr. EDWARD DAVISON personally invites the medical profession to examine specimens and style of workmanship.

DAVISON'S LIQUID ENAMEL for Stopping Decayed Teeth is ENAMEL WHITE, and lasts for ever. For Front Teeth it is invaluable, entirely superseding all those preparations which discolour and spoil the appearance of the mouth.

Charges strictly moderate. Consultation Free. Attendance from Ten till Six.

Mr. EDWARD DAVISON, Electric Telegraph Office, 448, West Strand, London.

Descriptive Pamphlets Free for Two Stamps.

## MAGENTA DYE.—This Dye is recommended for UNIVERSAL use, being as simple and as efficacious as any dye in the world. In a few minutes it dyes the most brilliant "Magenta," and is applicable to Ribbons, Silks, and Articles of Woollen Manufacture. Any one can use it. In bottles 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. WHOLESALE by DANIEL JUDSON and SON, Drysalers, 10, Scotts-yard, Bush-lane, London. RETAIL of Chemists and Oilmen throughout the Kingdom.



## ALLEN'S PORTMANTEAUS.



Very Light and Waterproof.

## LADY'S WARDROBE TRUNK.

**ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES OF LADIES' PORTMANTEAUS, DRESSING CASES, DRESSING BAGS, BONNET BOXES, WRITING CASES, AND 800 articles for Home or Continental Travelling, post free.**

J. W. ALLEN,  
Manufacturer and Patentee.

18 and 22, WEST STRAND, LONDON.

## ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.

Under the Management of Miss LOUISA FRYSE and Mr. W. HARRISON, Sole Lessees. The nation created with the Public on the first representation of Ballo's New Legendary Opera was most enthusiastic. Continuous applause marked its progress from the rise until the fall of the curtain. The demand for places daily at the Box-office to witness this great musical work of our popular English composer, places the Management in the proud position of announcing the performance of *BIANCA, THE BRAVO'S BRIDE*, Every Evening until further notice.

On Monday, December 10th, and during the week, Ballo's New Legendary Opera, *BIANCA, THE BRAVO'S BRIDE*. Miss Louisa Fryse, Miss Thirlwall; Messrs. A. Lawrence, J. Wharton, H. Corri, A. St. Aubyn, G. Kelly, Wallworth, T. Disin, Lyall, and W. Harrison.

Conductor, Mr. Alfred Mallet. Orchestra of Eighty Performers. Chorus of Fifty Voices. Concluding with a Divertissement, Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling; Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

Doors open at Seven. Commence at Half-past Seven. No charge for booking, or fees to box-holders.

## THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.

Monday, Dec. 10th, and during the week, AN UNEQUAL MATCH. Miss Amy Sedgwick in her original character of Eliza Grey Granville; Miss Moncreaf, Miss Talbot, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Rogers; Mrs. E. Fitzwilliam, &c. With JENNY LIND AT LAST! in which Miss Rose Howard, from the principal American Theatres, will appear. Concluding with the Ballet of *THE SUN AND THE WIND*, by the Lelecores.

Box-office open daily from ten till five.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—CATTLE SHOW.

WEEK. Visitors to London will find the Palace unusually packed with attraction.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—WEDNESDAY.

NEXT, and Three Following Days, GREAT POULTRY SHOW. Admission, One Shilling.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—WEDNESDAY.

NEXT, and Three Following Days, GREAT AGRICULTURAL ROOT SHOW and COLLECTION of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—COMMENCING.

WEDNESDAY NEXT. The Stalls of Exhibitors now fitted up in the nave, preparatory to the Christmas Fair, will be found replete with every description of article suitable for presents at this season of the year.

## CRYSTAL PALACE.—WEDNESDAY.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY NEXT, FOUR LITTLE LAMBS, weighing, when fatted, only 18 to 20 lbs. each; SIX BEAUTIFUL COWS, 36 inches high, will be exhibited in the Centre Transit. Admission to all, One Shilling; children under 12, Sixpence.

## MADAME TUSSAUD'S HISTORICAL.

GALLERY.—NEW ADDITION.—A full-length Model of the Murderer, JAMES MULLINS, with a Plan of Emma's House and the Shed in which the parcel was found that led to his detection, also a Portrait Model of GODFREY YOUNGMAN, are now added to the Chamber of Comparative Physiognomy, Bazaar, Baker-street.

Admission, One Shilling; Extra Rooms, Sixpence. Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten.

## VISITORS to the CATTLE SHOW.

should not leave London without paying a Visit to the Warehouses of AMOTT BROTHERS and CO., 61 and 62, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD.

## NO MORE MUDDY STOCKINGS.

**LADIES' KNICKERBOCKERS.** This useful article thoroughly protects the legs of the wearer from cold in travelling, and the wet and mud incidental to this changeable climate. They are unique in appearance, since they are seamless, and the fastening is invisible. In dark coloured merinos, to be had wholesale and retail of the Inventor and Patentee,

R. D. SMITH, 74, London-Wall, City.

Agents wanted in Town and Country.

## FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

**"THE MAN OF ROSS."** Every Thursday, 1d.

An independent Family Paper, having, with one exception only, the largest circulation in the county of Hereford. Within a radius of ten miles of Ross it exceeds that of all the other local papers put together.

Orders, Advertisements, and Books for Review, to be sent to the publisher, J. W. F. Counsell, Market-place, Ross.



and surest proofs of its merits. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d. (equal to four small), and 21s. per bottle. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

## JUDKINS' PATENT ELASTIC STITCH NOVELTY SEWING MACHINES, AT FIVE GUINEAS.

To be had at the LONDON DEPOT for SEWING MACHINES.

22, Ludgate-street, London, E.C.

## SEWING MACHINES

of various descriptions, including the well-known Lancashire Machine, are supplied by

C. T. JUDKINS, 22, LUDGATE-STREET,

Two doors from St. Paul's, E.C., at prices from Forty Shillings.

Repairs of every description executed on the shortest notice.

## SEWING MACHINES.

HANDS TAUGHT TO WORK THE MACHINES.

Apply at the LONDON DEPOT for SEWING MACHINES,

22, Ludgate-street, London, E.C.

## HOUSEHOLD WORDS.

**THOMSON'S PATENT CRINOLINE SKIRTS**

Are the best in the world.

MANUFACTURED at 3, MOOR-LANE, FORE-STREET, LONDON, and in NEW YORK.

## THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS AND COFFEES IN ENGLAND

ARE AT ALL TIMES TO BE OBTAINED OF

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, TEA MERCHANTS,

8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

Good strong useful Congou Tea .. .. 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., 3s. 4d.  
Rice, Souchong Teas .. .. 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., 4s.  
Pure Coffee .. .. 1s., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 5d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 8d.

A PRICE CURRENT FREE. SQUARES AT MARKET PRICES.

PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William-street, City, and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.

## IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

METALLIC PEN MAKER TO THE QUEEN, BY ROYAL COMMAND.

**JOSEPH GILLOTT** begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally, that, by a novel application of his unrivalled mechanical skill in making Steel Pens, and in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a New Series of his useful productions, which for Excellence of Temper, Quality of Material, and, above all, Cheapness in Price, he believes will ensure universal approbation and defy competition. Each Pen bears the impress of his name, as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with label outside of his signature. At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PENS, which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of writing taught in Schools. Sold retail by all Stationers, Bookbinders, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens. Merchants and Wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Gracechurch-street, 96, New-street, Birmingham;

No. 91, JOHN STREET NEW YORK; and at 37, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

## MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX AND INDIA OUTFITS.

CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE respectfully solicit an inspection of their extensive and recherché Stock, combining Parisian taste with that excellence and durability of material for which their house has been noted for upwards of 60 years.

11, WIGMORE-STREET, LONDON, W.

## EXTENSIVE SALE OF STAYS,

CRINOLINE PETTICOATS, &c., &c.

WILLIAM CARTER, Importer, Exporter, Stay, Bodice, and Crinoline Petticoat Manufacturer, informs the Public, in consequence of the extraordinary wet season, he will commence SELLING OFF, on Monday next, the whole of his immense STOCK (being very extensive), at an enormous sacrifice. The following list will convey some idea of the Reduction that will be made:—

60 Doz. Children's Bands, cost 6d., .. now selling 8 2d.  
100 Doz. Children's Stays, cost 2s. 6d., .. now selling 2 9  
300 Doz. Ladies' Rival Stays, cost 1s., .. now selling 2 9  
400 Doz. Elastic Collar Bodices, cost 7s. 6d., .. now selling 2 11  
2000 Doz. Ladies' French Wore Stays, bought at Custom-house Sale at less than half their value, goods worth 12s. per pair .. .. now selling 3 7d.  
A large Stock of Family and Nursing Stays, Belts, &c.  
50 Doz. Crinoline Net Petticoats, cost 4s. 5d., .. now selling 1 7d.  
100 Doz. Steel Crinoline Skeletton Petticoats, cost 11s. 3d., .. now selling 4 3  
150 Doz. Steel French Muslin Jupons, cost 12s. 6d., .. now selling 4 6  
200 Doz. Crinoline Horse-hair Petticoats, cost 15s. 7d., .. now selling 5 6  
20 Doz. Black Moreen Petticoats, cost 7s. 6d., .. now selling 4 4  
50 Doz. Lustre Petticoats, cost 9s. 9d., .. now selling 4 9  
60 Doz. Alpaca Petticoats, cost 11s. 3d., .. now selling 6 3  
200 Doz. Winsey and Linsey Winsley Petticoats, cost 12s. 6d., .. now selling 6 9  
300 Doz. Quilted Australian Wool Petticoats, cost 17s. 9d., .. now selling 8 9  
Every Novelty in Rips, Quilted Extra Down, Silk and Satin Petticoats, equally cheap.

1,000 Gross covered Crinoline Steel, at 6d. per dozen yards.

With every novelty in Dress Improvers.

Address, WILLIAM CARTER, Stay and Crinoline Warehouse, 22, LUDGATE-STREET, St. Paul's, E.C.

## MR. HOWARD, Surgeon-Dentist, 52,

Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, will restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth stopped, and rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52, Fleet-street. At home from 10 till 5.

THE successful results of the last sixty years have proved beyond question the extraordinary nourishing properties of this Oil. It prevents Hair from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak HAIR, cleanses it from Scurf and Dandruff, and makes it Beautifully Soft, Pliable, and Glossy.

FOR CHILDREN it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR, while its introduction into the Nursery of Royalty, and the numerous testimonials constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and most reliable evidence of its merits. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

## THE ELONGATING COT BEDSTEAD.

can by an ingenious mechanical contrivance, be instantly changed from a Child's Cot to a full-length Adult's Bedstead, and vice versa; it also forms a Couch or Settee. Price from 37/6. Bedding (one set) specially adapted to its different uses, from 22s. 6d.—WILLIAM S. BURTON also invites inspection of his unrivalled stock of Iron and Brass Bedsteads displayed in four large Showrooms, with appropriate Bedding and Bed-Hangings, and all the Furniture requisite for a Bedroom.

## WILLIAM S. BURTON'S GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY CATALOGUE.

may be had gratis, and free by post. It contains upwards of 500 Illustrations of his limited Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro-Plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot Water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea Trays, Urns, and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bedroom Cabinet Furniture, &c., with Lists of Prices and Plans of the Twenty large Showrooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1a, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street, 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman Mews, London.

## THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE.

RETAIL DEPOT, 17, NEWGATE-STREET, CITY. OFFICES AND STORE, W. MILLS, CALLEDONIAN-ROAD, KING'S-CROSS.

N.B.—A pamphlet post free. This Comiment has now become a great fact throughout the world.

## SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.

ELEMENTARY COLLECTIONS, to facilitate the Study of Geology, Mineralogy, and Conchology, can be had at 2s. 5, 10, 20, 50, to 100 guineas. Also Single Specimens of Minerals, Rocks, Fossils, and Recent Shells, Geological Maps, Models, Diagrams, Hammers, all the Recent Publications, Biographies, Microscopic Objects, &c., of

J. TENNANT, Geologist, 149, Strand.

Practical Instruction is given in Geology and Mineralogy, by Mr. Tennant, at 149, Strand, W.C.

## WREATHS, HEAD-DRESSES, &amp;c.—

SEAMANS' FRENCH FLORAL ESTABLISHMENT contains a varied and choice assortment of Wreaths, Head-dresses, Feathers, Fans, Blonde and Lace Caps, French Jewellery, &c., embracing many Novelties of the present Season. Orders executed from all parts of the country.

W. M. SEAMAN, 199, SLOANE STREET, London, S.W.

## PARALYSIS AND EPILEPSY.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL for the PARALYSED and EPILEPTIC, 24, Queen-street, Bloomsbury. Funds are urgently needed for this Charity. The most helpless and distressing cases present themselves. Above 800 sufferers are under treatment. Additional beds are much wanted.

A FANCY BAZAAR for the SALE of USEFUL ARTICLES will be held early in the SPRING. Contributions for it are respectfully solicited.

The Viscount Raynham, M.P., Treasurer.

Bankers—The Union, City Branch; Messrs. Coutts, Strand.

By order, GEORGE REID, Sec.



## ROUGE SUPERSEPED by RIMMEL'S ORIENTAL SOUVENIR.

Coloured Cold Cream, which imparts in a few minutes to the cheek a beautiful and natural bloom. Price 2s. 6d.; by post for 32 stamps.

RIMMEL'S PERFUMED ALMANACK for 1861 is now ready. Price Sixpence; by post for seven stamps. Sold by all the Trade.

EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer to the Queen.

96, Strand, and 24, Cornhill, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

## AWFUL DEATHS AND ACCIDENTS

from FIRE PREVENTED.

"THE LADIES' LIFE PRESERVER."

A Patented Article for rendering dresses, muslin curtains, and all textile fabrics non-inflammable.

"Its protecting power against fire is perfect."—Lancet, Jan. 10, 1860.

Sold in Packages at 1s. 3d. and 2s. 4d. each.

Licencees and Manufacturers, Briggs and Co., 20, Great Peter-street, Westminster, S.W., Sole Proprietors of the celebrated Australian Satin Glaze or Perfect Starch.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

## WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for

AUSTRALIA.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 319 & 320, STRAND, opposite Somerset-house, are giving the highest price, in cash, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothes, Regimental Epaulets, Boots, Books, Linen, Plate, Jewellery, and all Miscellaneous Goods. Ladies or Gentlemen wanted at any time or place, by addressing as above.

N.B.—All parcels from the country, either large or small, the utmost value remitted by Post-office Order the same day.

Established 48 years.

## "BUY IN THE CHEAPEST MARKET"

KEY" was the constant advice of our late lamented Statesman, Sir Robert Peel.

Follow his advice, by getting your TEAS from the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY.

All prices, from 2s. 6d. per lb. upwards.

Warehouse, 9, Great St. Helen's-churchyard, Bishopsgate.

## KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1s. 1d.; and Tins, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1s. 1d.; and Tins, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c.

**BENNETT'S WATCHES,**  
65 and 64, CHEAPSIDE.

Gold and Silver, in great variety, of every construction and price, from 2 to 60 guineas.

Every watch carefully examined, and its correct performance guaranteed. Free and safe per post.

Money Orders to JOHN BENNETT, Watch Manufacturer, 65 and 64, CHEAPSIDE, and at the CITY OBSERVATORY, 62, CORNHILL.

**CONTINENTAL IMPORTATIONS for PRESENTATION.**

T. A. SIMPSON and CO. respectfully announce to their numerous Patrons that they are now receiving from the Continent large assortments of NOVELTIES SUITABLE for PRESENTATION, and will continue to do so for the present and forthcoming CHRISTMAS SEASON.

T. A. S. and CO. solicit the honour of a visit to inspect their Choice and Elegant Collection, varying at prices to suit all purchasers, from 8s. to 500l.

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST SELECT STOCKS IN THE METROPOLIS.

T. A. SIMPSON and CO., Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Jewellers, Watch and Clock Manufacturers, Dressing-case Makers, and Foreign Importers,

154, REGENT-STREET, and 8, BEAK-STREET; and PARIS: RUE DE RIVOLI.

**RIDER DOWN PETTICOATS are**

Warmer, Lighter, and More Elegant than any others To be had only of W. H. BATSON and COMPANY, 1, MADDOX-STREET, REGENT-STREET, W.

**ILLUMINATION—GUINEA, GUINEA**

and a Half, Three Guineas, and Five Guineas Handsome Boxes of Colours and Materials. Outlines, plain and particularly coloured.

One Shilling Manual on the subject. Every other requisite. Winsor and Newton, 38, Rathbone-place, London, W.

**LESSEY'S MARKING INK**  
Established in 1838.

"An intense black, unaltered by washing."—See Dr. Ure's Testimonial at the Proprietor's.

J. LESSEY, 97, High-street, Marylebone. Sold by all Chemists and Stationers, at 1s. per bottle.

**FRENCH FLOWERS and FEATHERS,**

in GREAT VARIETY, at H. WRIGHT'S, 15, GODGE-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD, W. The rebuilding of these Premises being now completed, H. WRIGHT begs to offer for the inspection of Ladies an entire new and well-assorted Stock of the above Goods, imported direct from the best makers in Paris, at prices considerably under any other House at the West-end. Ladies' Head-dresses remounted, at a few hours' notice. Feathers Cleaned and Dyed. Cap Fronts, &c. Milliners supplied.

**ALEXANDER ROBB, FAMILY and EXPORT BISCUIT BAKER and CONFECTIONER,**

Begs to acknowledge, with grateful thanks, the long-continued patronage of his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, and to call their attention to his

SHOW OF CHRISTMAS AND TWELFTH-DAY CAKES, Now preparing, and which this Season will be of the most choice and elegant description, may Now and Tasteful Decorations being selected and introduced.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, ORNAMENTED, 1s. 6d. per lb. TWELFTH-DAY CAKES,

First Quality, highly decorated, 2s. per lb. Second, 1s. 6d. per lb. Third, ditto, for Juveniles, 1s. per lb.

A large Assortment of SAYOY, ALMOND, and other CAKES (in Moulds), 1s. 8d. per lb.

POUND CAKES, 1s. 4d. per lb.

RATAPIAS and MACCARONI, 1s. 8d. per lb.

SCOTCH BUNS, 1s. 3d. per lb.

SCOTCH SHORT BREAD, 6d. to 5s. per Cake.

ASSORTED CASES OF BISCUITS, for Presents, 2s. 6d. and upwards.

PASTRY of every description, CREAMS, ICES, JELLIES, &c. A large STOCK of WEDDING CAKES always on hand.

Manufactory, 79, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, CHARING CROSS. Delivery by Cart to all parts of Town daily.

**ALEXANDER ROBB begs to inform**

Export Houses, Families going Abroad, and others, that he has always on hand a large stock of

WINE, DESSERT, and other BISCUITS, made by machinery expressly for exportation; also his GINGER NUTS and GINGER BISCUITS.

Much approved of in warm climates; all in cases of 2s. and upwards.—Only goods of the first quality made.

Manufactory, 79, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON.

**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

OFFICES. No. 1, DALE-STREET, LIVERPOOL; 20 and 21, POULTRY, LONDON.

SHEFFIELD, MANCHESTER, GLASGOW, SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, and NEW YORK.

This Company, by its numerous Branches and Agencies throughout Europe, Asia, Australasia, South Africa, and America, affords peculiar advantages to all classes, but especially to those visiting or residing in Foreign Countries, with whom the most liberal and convenient arrangements are made as regards residence, the receipt of premiums, and payment of the sum assured.

SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company. JOHN ATKINS, Resident Secretary, London.

**HODGE AND ORCHARD**

Are now showing a Large and well-selected Stock of FOREIGN AND BRITISH SILKS, FOREIGN AND BRITISH SHAWLS, MANTLES,

In all the New Materials and Latest Shapes, DROUQUET and a great variety of other FANCY DRESSES, LACE, and Fancy Articles of every description suitable for the present season.

H. and O. beg to call particular attention to their large and first-class Stock of FAMILY and HOUSEHOLD LINENS, BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETS, SILK and WORSTED REPS and DAMASCS, FRENCH and ENGLISH CHINTIZES, &c., &c.

N.B.—Every article purchased at this establishment is guaranteed to be of the best manufacture and at a most moderate price.

ARGYLL HOUSE, 256, 258, 260, and 262, REGENT STREET.

**THE PARIS SHAWL,**

|                                             |                    |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Cachmere centre, trimmed with Plush or Lace | 31s. 6d.           |
| Also in Light Colours for Evening Wear,     |                    |
| Richly Embroidered                          | 42s. 0d.           |
| Plain Cachmere Shawls, trimmed Velvet       | 18s. 9d.           |
| Chenille Shawls, now 10s. 6d., former price | 19s. 6d.           |
| French Cachmere Shawls                      | from 2gs. to 30gs. |

PETER ROBINSON'S.

103, 104, 105, 106, 107, and 108, OXFORD STREET.

**NOTICE.**

JAMES SHOOLBRED AND CO.

Beg to inform their friends, and the public in general, that their Establishment will be CLOSED at FOUR o'clock EVERY SATURDAY until the 25th March, 1861.

151, 152, 153, 154, 155, and 156, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

**REAL SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS.**

Messrs. HOWELL, JAMES, and CO. have prepared a LARGE VARIETY of these BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS, in all sizes, for the Winter Season.

9, REGENT-STREET, FALL-MALL.

**R. WILLEY AND SON**

Have NOW ON SALE the following Goods, to which they respectfully invite attention:—

A rich assortment of SEALSKIN and CLOTH CLOAKS and JACKETS, all New Patterns.

NEW DROUQUETS, REPS, VELVET-TRIMMED WINSEYS, and other Autumnal Dresses, from 17s. 9d. to 63s.

A large parcel of RICH SPITALFELD SILKS, at 4s. 4d. per yard, wide width, usual price 5s.

N.B. Patterns of these Silks forwarded Post Free.

Also a great variety of NEW DROUQUET SKIRTS, at 8s. 11d. to 10s. 6d., hitherto sold at 10s. 6d. and 18s. 6d.

FANCY BELTS, CHENILLE NETS, WREATHS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c., at Moderate Prices.

R. WILLEY and SON, 15 and 16, LUDGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C., Four Doors from St. Paul's.

**FALL MALL EXHIBITION OF CARPETS.**

All the superb patterns, recently exhibited by SEWELL and CO., at the Water Colour Gallery, which received such high encomiums from the Press,

CAN BE SUPPLIED AT THE SAME PRICES as Carpets of inferior designs.

REPS IN WHITE, GOLD, MAGENTA, AND OTHER CHOICE COLOURS. BROCADELLES sixty-four inches wide, and every new and rich material for curtains.

SEWELL and CO., COMPTON HOUSE, SOHO.

**GRANT AND GASK,**

Having purchased a large STOCK of SILK GOODS, amounting to 16,400l., consisting of the following lots, respectfully recommend the same to the notice of the nobility and their customers generally, as the whole will be sold without reserve at a great reduction in price:—

400 pieces of the very richest Moire Antique, in all colours, at 2½ guineas the full robe; any length cut.

2,500 2, 5, and 7, rich French Frounced Silk Robes, from 30s. 6d. to 78s. 6d.; lengths from 20 to 23 yards, wide width,

178 pieces best wide French Glacé, in all colours, at 4s. 9d. per yard, worth 6s. 9d.

133 pieces richest Lyons Velvet, from 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per yard.

241 pieces rich Spitalfeld Silk Velvet, at 6s. 9d. per yard, worth 9s. 6d.

1,100 rich Brochs Figured and Fancy Silk Robes, at 78s. 6d. the full dress, usual price 6½ guineas.

A large lot of good English Fancy Silks, from 1 guinea to 3s. 6d. the full dress.

2,700 French Drouquet Dresses, at 16s. 6d. the dress, usually sold at 28s. 6d.

Patterns of any of the lots will be forwarded, post free, if requested.

**GRANT AND GASK,**

58, 59, 60, 61, and 62, OXFORD-STREET, 3, 4, and 5, WELLS-STREET, LONDON, W.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO LADIES.**

When your BERLIN NEEDLEWORK or FANCY ARTICLES are finished, have them made up by experienced hands, at the "CITY BERLIN WOOL and TRIMMING WAREHOUSE,"

GEORGE ROOKE, 75, NEWGATE STREET.

The Best and Cheapest House in London.

**NEW AUTUMN SILKS.**

PATTERNS POST FREE.

JAMES SPENCE AND CO.

Beg to announce to their numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that their purchases in AUTUMN SILKS have been unusually large, and most carefully selected, comprising all the LEADING NOVELTIES, together with many extra cheap lots, amongst which are the following:

No. 1. The "GARIBOLDI" STRIPE, in Autumn Colours, wide width, and all bright silk, 2s. 6d. per yard.

No. 2. Wide Width GLACES, in Napoleon Brown, the New Green, Drab, White, Pink, Sky, Maize, and Silver Grey, at 3s. 3d. per yard.

No. 3. BLACK DUCAPES and GLACES, wide width, from 2s. 6d. per yard upwards.

No. 4. THE SATIN RAISED BAIT, a silk particularly suited for Autumn Wear, 11s. 12s. 6d. the Dress, in all suitable colours.

When writing for Patterns, address

JAMES SPENCE AND CO.,

77 and 78, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON, E.C.

Shut on Saturdays at Four o'clock.

**A STILL FURTHER REDUCTION!!**

ALLAN and CO., in consequence of having this season bought several large bankrupt and other stocks in addition to their regular supplies of winter goods, are left with a much heavier stock than usual, and as they believe the first loss is generally the least, they have decided on reducing the whole to such low prices as will ensure its sale by the end of the year.

Frounced Winsey Robes, measuring 18 yards, all at 4s. 11d., cost 9s. 9d.; Camel Checks in every colour, from 4s. 11d. the full dress; a large lot of broche Scotch Winseys at 6s. 11d. the full dress; the new Tartan and French Drouquets, from 14s. 5d. the dress of 12 yards—general price, one guinea; real French Mohair, suitable for evening dress, at 9s. 9d. per yard, really cost 1ld.

English and Foreign Wool Shawls, in all the new styles for the season, from 12s. 9d. Real Paisley long Shawls, very elegant, at one guinea.

Splendid Seal-skin Mantles, in all colours, at one guinea. Cloth Mantles and Opera Cloaks in the greatest variety. Household and Family Linens. Rich double damask napkins, cost 11s. 9d., marked 6s. 6d. per dozen; ditto, ditto, superior quality, 8s. 9d.; rich double damask cloths, two yards long, 4s. 11d., general price, 7s. 6d.; ditto, four yards long, extra fine and strong, 21s., cost to make 37s.; a few superb double damask cloths, the best manufactured and of immense size, at three guineas, usually sold at nine guineas; Victoria covers at 7s. 9d., worth 11s. 6d.; real linen sheeting, full width and very heavy, 1s. 11d. per yard; ditto seamless and extra fine, at 2s. 11d.; this is the 4s. 6d. quality. Quilts, blankets, flannels, &c., 25 per cent. below last year's prices.

These goods will be sold without reserve this day and during next week. Sale commencing each day at Ten o'clock. 69, 70, and 71, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD.

**NEW CLOAKS FOR AUTUMN.—Our**

Extensive Stock is now replete with every novelty. ELÉGANT PALETTES, in the new Plain and Saltara Cloths, from One Guinea. RICH and BEAUTIFUL SEAL SKIN DITTO, from 11s. 6d. SUPER SLEEVED SHAPES in VELVET, from 3 Guineas. Twenty-five of the Finest Styles in the New Palettes, and other Elegant Sleeved Shapes, sent to any Lady post free on application.

D. NICHOLSON & CO., 51 and 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

**DO YOU WISH YOUR CHILDREN**

WELL DRESSED?—Take them to D. NICHOLSON and CO., 51 and 52, ST. PAUL'S-CHURCHYARD. The LARGEST STOCK of INFANTS' and CHILDREN'S DRESSES in London. Sent for D. N. and Co.'s PLAN of JUVENILE FASHIONS for the present season. Contains Thirty-two Engravings. Post free. The KNICKERBOCKER SUIT complete from 15s. The CAMBRIDGE SUIT complete from 19s. 9d. Complete Suits for Children of all Ages sent to any part of the United Kingdom at a moment's notice.

**THE REAL FUR SEAL CLOAKS.—**

Large Assortment. The New French Shape, Rich Quality.

G. POLAND and SON, Old Established Fur Manufacturer, 90, OXFORD-STREET.

Carriage Cloaks, Fur Wrappers, and every description of Fur, in great variety.

**THE CANADIAN JACQUETTE,**

FOR INDOOR WEAR, THE PIEDMONTESE CLOAK, THE NEW PARISIAN PALETTOT,

AND THE CANADIAN PALETTE.

FRENCH PAPER MODELS of the above (life size), trimmed exactly as worn in Paris, with Flat Pattern to cut from, 3s. 6d. each.

Also, MODELS in PAPER of the new ISABELLE ROBE, as worn by Imperatrice, 7s. 6d.

The ROBE A LA GABRIELLE (Body and Skirt in one piece) price 2s. 6d.

And the new WINTER ZOUAVE JACQUETTE, which is quite a different Design to the one worn in the summer, price 3s. 6d.

All sent Post Free to any part of the United Kingdom, on receipt of Post-office Order or Stamp.

Depot for French Designs, Madames BAUD at LEBARRE, Fournaiseurs de S. M. Imperatrice, 6, WANSFORD-PLACE, Camden Town, N.W. Note—Opposite College-street.

Models in Paper of every article for Ladies' and Children's Dress.

Price List Free on Application.

**THE SPANISH HEAD DRESS, A**

New and Elegant Culture.

MRS. PUZEY, 40, SOUTH AUDLEY-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE.

**PAPER HANGINGS and DECORA-**

TIONS.—The cheapest, largest, and best Stock in London of French and English Designs, commencing at twelve yards for 6d. is at CROSS'S WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, 70, GREAT PORTLAND-STREET, EXCHURCH-ROAD.

House Painting, Decorating, and General House repairs—ESTIMATES FREE.

**CHAPPED HANDS.**

THE GLYCERINE and HONEY CREAM.

For producing a delicate and soft skin, improves the Complexion, renders Chapped Hands perfectly smooth, and removes that unpleasant harshness occasioned by cold winds, &c.; in large Pots, price 2s.

Also, LOW'S GLYCERINE SOAP, in Boxes from 6d. to 1s. 6d. each.

Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists, and wholesale by LOW, SON, and BENBOW, 330, STRAND.

**FINE TEA CHEAPER.**

STRACHAN and CO'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED

DRAWING ROOM TEA

Is now reduced to 4s. per lb. Guaranteed the Finest and Cheapest Tea in the United Kingdom.

26, Cornhill, London, E.C.

**THOUSANDS ARE NOW GETTING**

THE NEW DISCOVERY for taking Portraits and Landscapes, by day or night, without apparatus, the whole Secret, with instructions and specimens, forwarded for Twenty-five Stamps.—Lindor's Academy, 4, Denmark-hill, Camberwell.

COMMANS'S CELEBRATED ARECA-

TOOTH PASTE is used by Her Majesty and the Royal Family.—Has been examined, approved, is used and recommended by many of our first physicians and dentists, as the best preparation known for cleaning and preserving the teeth.

Testimonials have been received, unsolicited, from many of the nobility and gentry. The following is amongst the many in testimony of its high value:—

Liverpool, August, 1859.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca-Tooth-Paste, and have no hesitation in saying, that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced. I have recommended its use to my patients for some years.

W. J. NEWMAN, Surgeon-Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children To Mr. Commans.

Prepared only by COMMANS, Chemist, Bath, in Pots, 2s. each to be procured of all Chemists, throughout the Wholesale Agents, Barclay Edwards, London; Oldham and Co., Dublin; Duncan and Flockhart, Edinburgh.

LONDON: Printed for the Proprietors by WILLIAM JOHN JOHNSON, at 121, Fleet-street, in the parish of St. Bride, in the City of London; and published by the late WILLIAM JOHN JOHNSON, at 35, Fleet-street, LONDON.—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860.